The New-York Times.

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OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York,

FEB. 15, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable public service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great national works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and

Render it the Most Important and Substantial Railroad Enterprise now in Progress in this Country.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent capitalists and railroad men of this City, of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, insures an energetic, honorable and successful management.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio River, at or near the mouth of the Big Sandy River, 150 miles above Cincinnati and 350 miles below Pittsburg.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the

Chesapeake and Ohio with the Entire Railroad Systems of the West and Southwest, and with the Pacific Railroad.

Its valuable franchise and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country;

And there Exists a Present Value, in Completed Road and Work Done, Equal to the Entire Amount of the Mortgage.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference of the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100.

They will be issued as Coupon Bonds, payable to bearer, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be registered in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the principal being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless reassigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and canceled, the Bond made a PERMANENT REGISTERED BOND, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes OF BONDS will be known respectively as:

1. **"Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer."**
2. **"Registered Bonds with Coupons attached."**
3. **"Registered Bonds with Coupons detached,"**

and should be so designated by correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from Nov. 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The interest is payable in May and November, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A Sinking Fund of $100,000

PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000 a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the Road to the Ohio River, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, &c., which will be furnished upon application.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.

TELEGRAMS.

An American Ship Wrecked and All Hands Lost.

Pierre Bonaparte Ordered to Appear for Trial.

Prospects for the Infallibility Dogma.

THE BRITISH ARMY BUDGET.

An Indian Attack on a Western Fort Repulsed.

EUROPE.

The Missing Ship Santee—The Vessel Wrecked and All Hands Lost—Ruskin's Lecture on Art.

LONDON, March 3.—A branding iron lettered "Santee" has been found at Skibbereen, which has been identified by a former master as belonging to the missing American ship *Santee*. Its discovery leaves no doubt that she was the vessel which went down, with all board, on the night of Dec. 30, off Skibbereen....MR. RUSKIN, the Slade Professor of Art, delivered a lecture to-night at Oxford University on "Art, the Handmaid of Utility," in the course of which he said: "Art gives form to knowledge, grace to utility, and true heart to a dead age in which materialistic machine-work is omnipotent, and the photograph displaces the painting; yet, while England is deafened with buzzing looms, the people go bare. Her soil is black with fuel; the people freeze. Her shores are alive with commerce, and the people famish."....The weekly report of the Bank of England shows an increase of £140,000 in bullion.

The Victor Noir Trial—The Council and the Infallibility—Injunction Against the Sale of an American Edition of Tennyson.

PARIS, March 3.—The Procureur-Generale yesterday served the notice upon Prince PIERRE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE to appear before the High Court to answer in the matter of the Victor Noir homicide....The Press of this city very generally complains of the delay on the part of the Government in clearing up the alleged "conspiracy against the nation and the life of the Emperor."....The heavy flow of specie to the Bank of France continues. The amount on hand to-day is 12,000,000 francs greater than at the corresponding time last week.

ROME, March 3.—The sessions of the Ecumenical Council will be resumed next week. The Pope is confident of his ability to carry the proposition for infallibility.

BRUSSELS, March 3.—A dispatch received here from Rome says every effort is being made to induce the American Bishops to declare for Papal infallibility, but so far the ultramontanes have been unsuccessful in securing their adhesion.

LONDON, March 3.—At a quarterly meeting of the Masons held in this city last evening, the Earl DE GREY AND RIPON was chosen Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge of New-Brunswick was recognized.....Commander EDWARDS, who surveyed a route across the Isthmus of Darien for a ship canal in 1854, writes to the *Standard* to-day, exulting in the resumption of the project, and expresses his belief in its perfect feasibility.

EDINBURGH, March 3.—In the Court of Sessions a temporary injunction has been granted prohibiting, until an investigation is had, the sale of copies of TENNYSON'S poems, published by FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., of Boston, and imported by booksellers in Glasgow.

English Parliamentary Matters—The Fenian Prisoners—The Army Budget—The Supplies Voted.

LONDON, March 3.—The trial trip of the new frigate *Captain* took place today. She made eleven knots an hour with one screw revolving at half speed. The vessel is considered a complete success. ....The Irish members of the House of Commons, at a private meeting to-day, resolved to propose amendments to the Irish Land bill, but not to oppose the bill as a whole....In the House of Lords the Naturalization bill passed to a second reading, and the Sunday Trading bill was read a third time; after which the House adjourned. In the House of Commons Mr. GLADSTONE made an explanation in regard to the condition of the Fenian convicts. He said they were kept apart from other prisoners, and treated better, if anything. The wife of O'DONOVAN ROSSA had been permitted to visit her husband in his cell, and while there she congratulated him on his improved appearance. [Laughter.] Mr. CARDWELL, Secretary of State for War, submitted the army budget, with an explanation. The expenditures are estimated at less than £13,000,000. Mr. CARDWELL said the Government proposed to retain the period of twelve years as the term of military service, for the second half of which active duty must be performed in case of war. The result would be that the home reserve would number 377,000 men, including 168,000 volunteers. Sir J. PAKINGTON approved of the general outlines of the budget, but denounced some of the reductions as alarmingly imprudent, especially those in the Indian service. After a general and desultory discussion, the supplies asked for by the War Secretary, with £500,000 added for pay and allowances, were voted. House adjourned.

The Chinese Embassy—Presentation of the Credentials—The Demand on Switzerland—Proposed Meeting in Paris in Honor of the late Mr. Burlingame.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—A short time before the death of Mr. BURLINGAME, the Chinese Ambassadors had their first audience with the Czar, to whom they were presented by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF. Mr. BURLINGAME, introduced his fellow ambassadors, and addressed the Emperor as follows:

"SIRE: In the name of myself and my colleagues I have the honor to present the letter of the Emperor of China accrediting us to you, and expressing wishes for the happiness and health of your Majesty and of the Imperial family, and for the prosperity of your subjects. Permit me to recall to mind the services of your able representative at Pekin, General VLANGALI, whose policy of equity and conciliation contributed to inspire China with the wish to enter into the family of nations, and leads her now through us to declare her desire that the friendly relations between Russia and China, which have existed for three centuries, may be perpetual."

To this the Emperor replied:

"It is agreeable to see you here, for you present fresh proofs of the pacific relations which unite Russia and China, and which the negotiations you are about to enter upon will draw closer. It is particularly agreeable to see the interests of China intrusted to the citizen of a State especially sympathetic with Russia."

The Embassy was received with all the honors [illegible] recently made upon Switzerland for the surrender of [illegible], the Russian criminal who fled to that country for asylum.

PARIS, March 3.—A preliminary meeting of Americans was held in this city last evening, to take action in relation to the death of Mr. BURLINGAME. It was agreed to call a large meeting next Wednesday, to be presided over by Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister. Ex-Governor A. H. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, who is now in this city, has consented to deliver the oration. The Diplomatic Corps has been invited to be present.

VENEZUELA.

The Revolution—The Insurgents Repulsed at Valencia—Other Conflicts.

CARACAS, Feb. 19, *via* HAVANA, March 3.—General SALAZER, with 1,200 insurgents, attacked the town of Valencia, and was repulsed by the small garrison, assisted by the insurgents. He withdrew, with the loss of sixty killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. A rebel faction at Aragua has also been defeated, and General BARRIEZ taken prisoner. President MONAGAS has issued a proclamation announcing these victories, and hoping they will prove the foundation of peace.

CUBA.

Volunteers in the Spanish Service—Cubans Still Surrendering.

HAVANA, March 3.—The officers of the Volunteer Legion called on Captain-General DE RODAS to-day and formally offered their services in behalf of the Spanish cause. They have fully organized the Legion, and are ready to take the field. Admiral MALCAMPO has sailed with five gunboats to watch the expeditions which were reported to have left New-York last Saturday. Two hundred and twenty-eight insurgents, commanded by JOSE MARTINE, some armed with rifles and others with machetes, came in from the Puerto Principe region yesterday, and voluntarily surrendered to the Government authorities near Villa Clara. One hundred and forty more presented themselves at Las Minas and Ricas, and asked to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance to Spain.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

An Attack on Fort Berthold by Sioux—Preparations for Another Attack.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Letters in the *Republican* from T. L. STEVENSON give an account of an unsuccessful attack on Fort Berthold on the 10th of January by the Sioux Indians, and further state that a Sioux woman arrived there on the 19th, who reported that all the Indians around Fort Rice had left there for Grand River to join another war party forming to attack Berthold. The mail party from Fort Buford saw two large camp fires ten miles above Berthold, which were supposed to contain Sioux awaiting fine weather for the attack on Berthold.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Late Arizona advices have been received. The Indians were quiet near Prescott, but in open warfare in large numbers in the southern part of the Territory. They had attacked a mail train *en route* from Apache Pass to Tucson, but the driver and the escort escaped. It was reported that Salt Lake settlement had been attacked, and all the cattle captured.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Air Line Railroad in New-Jersey—Adjournment in Alabama.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—In the Senate to-day, the Air Line Railroad bill was reported by the Committee without amendment. A bill was introduced authoring national banking associations to become State associations. The bill to create the new County of Lopatcong, was amended so as to change the name to Livingston, and ordered to a third reading. The bill for the increase of Sheriffs' fees was strongly opposed by several speakers, and finally laid over until Tuesday next. In the House, a motion to indefinitely postpone the bill empowering the Central Railroad Company to lay a track between Elizabeth and Newark, to connect with the Newark and New-York Railroad, was lost, and the bill was made the special order for Tuesday. The bill to increase the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges to $7,000 per annum, excited considerable debate, but was finally ordered to a third reading.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 3.—Both Houses of the Legislature have agreed to adjourn at midnight. The session has lasted ninety days, and 217 bills have been passed. Much time was consumed in legalizing marriages, decreeing divorces, and loaning the credit of the State to railroads.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The bill before the Minnesota Legislature providing for the payment of the old State railroad bonds, passed the Senate to-day, after being so amended as to exempt lands from taxation for ten years. As amended it passed the House, and only awaits the Governor's signature.

RICHMOND, March 3.—A bill has been reported in the Legislature requiring all State officers to take the oath required by the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Von Glahn Divorce Case in Chicago—Woman's Suffrage.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The famous divorce case of the Baroness MATHILDE VON GLAHN *vs.* Baron HILDEBRAND AUGUST VON GLAHN, which has been before the Chicago Courts for the past two or three years, was brought to a close to-day. The jury after being out forty hours returned a verdict for the Baroness on all the issues, finding that the Baron has been guilty of extreme and repeated cruelty; that the Baroness had not been guilty of cruelty, nor had she entered into a combination to marry him for the purpose of obtaining his property and then procuring a divorce....The Woman's Suffrage bill, submitting the question to the vote of the male and female adult citizens at the Fall election, has been passed by the Minnesota Legislature and signed by Governor AUSTIN, and is now a law.

Municipal Elections in this State—Erie County—Rondout.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 3.—Complete returns of the town elections in Erie County have been received. The Democrats carry fifteen out of twenty-five towns. The Board of Supervisors will consist of twenty-seven Democrats and twenty-three Republicans.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 3.—The entire Democratic ticket at Rondout is elected by 600 majority.

The Shipping Interest—A Meeting in Maine of Builders and Owners.

BELFAST, Me., March 3.—The mass meeting of shipbuilders and shipowners on the Penobscot waters, held here to-day, was attended by prominent men from Bangor to Rockland. JAS. P. WHITE, of Belfast, presided, assisted by Vice-Presidents from other cities and towns. A Committee composed of Hon. N. G. HICHBORN, Captain HENRY MCGILVERY and Dr. JOHN G. BROOKS, reported a preamble and resolutions declaring that the present depressed condition of American commerce, involving an immeasurable loss to the industry of Maine, demands redress; indorsing the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the subject by the last Congress, and the bills accompanying the same; declaring that no maritime nation has ever continued wealthy or powerful which has neglected its navigation interests; that the United States exceeds all other countries for commercial resources, but lacks friendly legislation; that, exposed as we are to water approaches on every side, we are not for a moment safe without shipyards, skilled mechanics and an educated mercantile marine with which to man a navy in time of war; that Maine, as the leading shipbuilding State, and hence the greatest sufferer by the commercial disasters of the rebellion is still loyal to the Union and flag, and only asks as friendly legislation as that enables the citizens of other commercial nations to restore her own waste places, and to assist the nation in regaining a ruined commerce, securing thereby, in peace, a great source of wealth and civilization, and in war a reliance for national defence; that Hon. JOHN LYNCH and the other members of the Congressional Committee have the sincere thanks of the meeting for their able report, and that we earnestly ask Congress to grant the relief so long sought and so clearly commanded. Hon. N. G. HICHBORN and others addressed the meeting in behalf of the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Shipments of Specie from San Francisco—The Wreck of the Golden City—Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The steamer *Colorado* sailed to-day for Panama, with 300 passengers and $762,000 in treasure, $51,000 of which is for England, $241,000 for Callao and $15,000 for Central America. A number of the cabin and most all of the steerage passengers of the *Golden City* took passage on the *Colorado*....The steamship *Fridelitter* will be dispatched to-morrow to the wreck of the *Golden City*, to bring her treasure and baggage to this city for reshipment. A portion of the tea cargo of the ship *Benefactress* was shipped to New-York yesterday, overland; the balance will soon follow. The total treasure shipments since Jan. 1 were $7,650,000, of which amount $2,400,000 was sent to New-York overland....A shock of earthquake was felt yesterday in the Russian River and Napa Valleys. The conspicuous volcanic peak of Mount St. Helens was the centre of the disturbed region, which abounds in evidences of former volcanic action....Notwithstanding the recent heavy snow storms, the trains on the Pacific Railroad arrive on time. Passengers report the Winter traveling pleasanter than the Summer, on account of the absence of alkali dust and heat. The Union Pacific Company have covered all the troublesome cuts on their road with snow sheds. Overland travel is considerably increased....Rumors in circulation here of the departure of a filibustering expedition to Mexico are founded on the fact that several prominent capitalists in this city had armed and equipped a number of men and sent them to Arizona to hold possession of the rich mineral deposits recently discovered near the headwaters of the Gila River. The mines are reported as marvelously rich, and the Indians numerous and hostile, and armed men are necessary to protect the mines.

A Snow Storm in the West—Its Progress Eastward.

HELENA, Mon., March 2.—A snow storm has prevailed throughout the whole Territory during the last twenty-four hours and it is still snowing. The prospects for "placer mining" next season are considerably improved by this storm.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—A snow storm began about 8 o'clock this morning and still continues this afternoon.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 3.—JOHN KALLAHER was shot through the head at COLT'S armory this morning whilst proving a galting gun. KALLAHER had charge of the target, and stepped from behind a protecting screen at the wrong time. He was 40 years old, and leaves a wife and seven children.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 3.—This morning, two burglars entered Miss LITTLE'S house, on Race-street, and demanded her valuables. She raised an alarm, and the Police arrested one of the desperadoes, after a struggle in which Officers TOWNLEY and OWENS were seriously cut.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—CHRISTIAN NEILMAN, a German, jumped through a third story window last night in his sleep, but escaped serious injury. He carried the window sash with him.

WALPOLE, N. H., March 3.—Westminster, Vt., on Tuesday last, accepted the proposition of the citizens of Walpole to unite in establishing a free bridge over the Connecticut River at this point, thus commencing a movement which will free all the bridges on this river.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 3.—The Freight Agents' Convention adjourned, to meet in Memphis. The delegates and an excursion party left for Memphis this afternoon....Auditor WYCKLIFFE was unanimously impeached. On the article prescribing punishment there was but one negative vote.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 3.—A National Convention to secure the passage of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, recognizing a supreme Being therein, assembled to-day in this city. Three hundred and sixty-five delegates are present. The Convention will continue in session to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Twenty-six additional miles of the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad, south of Fort Scott, Kansas, have been completed, and the road was opened for business yesterday. An excursion party is now celebrating the event....The State Fair of Kansas will be held at Fort Scott this year.

WINDSOR, Canada, March 3.—ROE'S distillery at this place has been seized by the Government for infraction of the Revenue laws. The value of the property seized exceeds $20,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 3.—A daughter of DANIEL BELLINGER, of Tonawanda, aged 17 years, was burned to death last night by the explosion of a lamp containing impure petroleum. Her body was shockingly burned.

BOSTON, March 3.—FRANK C. PRESCOTT, 11 years, was run over by a car in Moody-street. One of his legs was taken off and the other is badly injured.

CONCORD, N. H., March 3.—Dr. E. G. MOORE, a well-known physician of this city, died last night.

RICHMOND, March 3.—WILLIAM PALMER, a prominent merchant in this city, is dead.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 3.—ROBERT R. COLLIER, a prominent member of the Bar, died in this city to-day.

ALMOST A MURDER.

A Pugilistic Affray—Dan Noble and James Cusick at Loggerheads.

The recent prize fight between EDWARDS and COLLYER naturally culminated, last night, and in a row, the scene being the notorious night saloon known as Florence's, situated at the corner of Broadway and Houston-street. Since the return of the mob of roughs from the scene of the prize fight, the haunts in this City frequented by these men have been thronged, and the result of the struggle in the prize ring created considerable ill-feeling between the adherents of the two contestants. Early last evening the above saloon was overflowed by Broadway loungers, sporting men, and other specimens of the nighthawk tribe. Prominent in the crowd was the notorious DAN. NOBLE, who has figured in the criminal Courts on charges of bond robberies and general thieving. NOBLE being one of the backers of EDWARDS, the successful pugilist, he was naturally highly elated at the success of his *protégé* and his extensive winnings. Another member of the crowd was JIM. CUSICK, the ex-pugilist, who achieved considerable notoriety as the trainer of JOHN C. HEENAN in his international match with TOM SAYRES. While the crowd allayed their feverish thirst for liquor at the bar, party feeling ran high on the subject of the late fight, and the dispute finally led to a quarrel between CUSICK and NOBLE. The roughs and rowdies gathered in the saloon, gleeful at the prospect of a row, cleared the necessary space, and enjoyed the luxury of a desperate fight between NOBLE and CUSICK. Knives were drawn by the combatants, and the result was both men were terribly and dangerously wounded. As is usual in that classic neighborhood, the Police were negligent in their interference, and the indoor riot proceeded without any interruption to the bloody end. It was not until the contestants had been slashed within an inch of their worthless lives that Captain MCDERMOTT, of the Eighth Precinct, arrived on the ground with a posse of Police. The crowd had by that time carried off both of the wounded men to a place of safety, and no arrests were made. While the row was at its height the scene in Broadway was an exciting one, and "Reddy the Blacksmith," who sat at his supper in the restaurant on the opposite side of the street, very sensibly refrained from participating, no doubt remembering that he came very near being killed in the same saloon a few days before. The entire occurrence was highly characteristic of the present lawless times in this City.

Labor Meetings Last Night.

The members of Bricklayers' Union No. 2 met last night at Demilt Hall and elected Mr. CARLIN President, and a full board of officers for the ensuing six months.

The Plumbers' Protective and Benevolent Society held their quarterly meeting last night at Masonic Hall. The Treasurer's report showed a balance clear in bank of $1,063.

WASHINGTON.

The Funding Bill in the Senate—Georgia Reconstruction—Mr. Brooks on the Tariff—The Right of the Spanish Frigates in New-York Harbor—New Mode of Appointing Cadets.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Funding bill was again considered in the Senate to-day, but very little progress was made beyond the mere expression of the views of Senators, which is so much out of the way. The principal speech to-day was that of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, who maintained that no bond of a less rate of interest than five per cent. could be negotiated. Mr. CAMERON was in favor of postponing the whole subject for twelve months, but would be willing to take a postponement for even one-twelfth of that time. The question, after much desultory talk, was put and voted down. The amendment of Senator SUMNER, to issue five hundred million of ten-forty five per cents. instead of four hundred million, as recommended by the Finance Committee, was voted down, after which the Senate, without further action on the bill, adjourned.

THE GEORGIA QUESTION.

Georgia will come up for consideration squarely to-morrow in the House as the unfinished business of to-day. Just before adjournment to-night General BUTLER got the floor and reported back from the Committee of Reconstruction the bill for the admission of Georgia, which was reported and recommitted a few days since. This bill will probably pass the Hous, though not without formidable opposition on the Republican side. Judge BINGHAM will assail it with all his nervous energy, and will move an amendment providing that it shall not be construed to extend the term of the present Legislature beyond the end of 1870. He holds that the act of June, 1868, admitting Georgia to representation, renders this act absurd and unnecessary, and that the real effect of the bill as reported is to perpetuate the present State Government and Legislature for two years longer. There is much force in Mr. BINGHAM'S argument, but the perfidious conduct of Georgia heretofore has already determined the fact that she will never be admitted to representation by the present Congress save on such terms as have been imposed upon Virginia and Mississippi.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff bill, which was the special order for the 15th of February, was reached for the first time to-day by suspending the rules and going into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of permitting Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, to make his elaborate speech and get it before the country. It was an able and carefully-prepared effort, and attracted close attention. It was not a free trade speech, as might be supposed, but was chiefly devoted to dissecting the incongruities of the present system. Mr. BROOKS argued in favor of very large reductions of the present rates on pig iron. He favored the rate suggested in the report of Commissioner WELLS of $3 per ton. It is not probable that the daily consideration of the bill will follow because of to-day's proceedings. It is not popular enough for that. Hon. WM. A. WHEELER, of New-York, is Chairman of the Tariff Committee of the Whole.

THE SPANISH FRIGATES.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day sent to the House a reply to FERNANDO WOOD'S resolution of Feb. 14, inquiring by what authority the Spanish frigates *Vittoria* and *Lealtad* were allowed to go into the naval dockyards at New-York for repairs. After reciting the terms of the resolution the Secretary tersely says:

> In reply to the resolution I have the honor to state that informal application was made to this Department on behalf of the Spanish Government for permission to deposit the armament, and part of the equipment of the ships referred to in the Navy Yard, preparatory to going into private docks for repairs. It was replied that such an application should be made only through the State Department. No further application has since been made. There is no law or treaty stipulation on this subject known to the Department, but it has always been our uniform practice towards all nations with whom we are at peace, and that of Spain and other nations towards ourselves, to afford in our navy yards to the officers of the war ships needing repairs, such of the required facilities for that purpose as did not interfere with our own work. By this reciprocal custom the officers of the ships referred to would be entitled, should they require it, to the use of our Government docks when they are disengaged. This is not likely to be the situation of the docks, however, and they will not be cleared for the purpose.
>
> Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
> GEORGE M. ROBESON,
> Secretary of the Navy.

THE CADET INVESTIGATION.

The Military Committee are still engaged in the cadet investigation. Some testimony was taken to-day in reference to Mr. BOWEN'S case of South Carolina, and the impression is that some irregularities have been proven. Mr. GOLLADAY'S friends for the last two or three days have been making statements that there is nothing before the Committee going to show such an amount of criminality on his part that would justify expulsion, but some of the members of the Committee are of directly the contrary opinion. Mr. MUNGEN'S case was also partly investigated this morning, but no actual guilt has, it appears, been yet brought home to him.

THE MODE OF APPOINTING CADETS.

The National Board of School Superintendents at present in session in this city, or at least some of their members, are turning their attention to the present system of appointing cadets to the Naval and Military Academies, with a view of effecting some change for the better in the mode and manner now usually practiced. Professor B. G. NORTON, of New-Haven, appeared before the Military Committee to-day, and suggested that arrangement be made to throw the appointments open to the pupils of the common schools and other educational establishments, at competitive examinations to be held in the various districts at stated intervals. He referred to the good effects of the competitive system in England and France, and made quotations from official documents on the subject. There it appears that qualifications other than those of mere book knowledge are taken into consideration. Mr. MORTON favored the idea of paying more attention to physical culture and of paying attention to that subject in the selection of candidates. The Committee listened with close attention to Mr. NORTON'S arguments, and, while they are not quite clear as to the advisability of at the present time proposing any radical legislation on the question, are by no means indisposed to recommend the passage of a concurrent resolution suggesting the competitive system.

THE HOUSE JUDICIARY.

The House Judiciary Committee will endeavor, at their meeting to-morrow, to agree upon an order to report the Naturalization bill before them. A report on the Busteed case is also in preparation and will shortly be submitted.

TRANSPORTATION OF MERCHANDISE.

A delegation of the Board of Trade of Cincinnati are here in reference to the bill allowing merchandise to be transhipped from ports on arrival without breaking bulk. They urge the passage of the bill now pending in the House, but they want an amendment in the bill which will have the effect of saving storage in New-York and other cities on their goods.

PASSAGE OF THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House completed and passed the Indian Appropriation bill to-day, this makes four out of the ten appropriation bills which have passed the House. The Deficiency bill is next in order and will be pushed through, probably next week.

THE PROPOSED AIR-LINE.

The House cast an important vote to-day, which will attract the attention not only of States' rights theorists, but of railroad corporations. Mr. INGERSOLL reported, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, a bill chartering an air-line railroad from this city to New-York. Governor SWANN moved an amendment that the road would not be constructed until the permission of the States through which it passed was first obtained. This was defeated by a strict party vote—48 yeas to 115 nays—the yeas being all Democrats and the nays all Republicans.

THE ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.

The House Committee on Commerce agreed to-day on a bill to regulate the vexed question of the Alaska seal fisheries. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall lease the fisheries for the period of twenty years, at an annual rental of not less than $50,000, which is to be secured by a deposit of United States bonds to that amount with the Secretary of the Treasury. In addition to the rental of $50,000 per annum, the sum of $2 is laid on each skin taken and shipped from the islands, and it is also provided that the contracting parties shall take measures for the comfort, maintenance and education of the native inhabitants of the two seal islands. This plan is not the one which the Secretary of the Treasury proposed, which was to manage the whole business by Government agents. Mr. VINCENT COLLYER appeared before the Committee this morning, as the representative of the Indian Commission, to urge the adoption of the Secretary's plan. In his argument he maintained that the Government could not depute to any one the care of the inhabitants of the islands. Mr. BOUTWELL asked an appropriation to begin with, and the Committee were opposed to the policy of the Government engaging in what appeared to be a mercantile transaction.

FOREIGN AND COASTING TRADE.

The Senate Commerce Committee agreed to-day to report a bill presenting new regulations for the foreign and coasting trade of the Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers. It provides that masters of vessels shall, previous to departure from a port in one collection district to a port in another, present to the Collector of the port of departure duplicate manifests of his cargo, or, if he have no cargo, manifests setting forth that fact. In case the vessel touched at an intermediate port of the United States and discharged a cargo or takes on board cargo, the master, instead of reporting such lading or unlading, shall enter the same on his manifest, which he shall deliver to the Collector of the port where he discharges. Foreign passenger ships' masters are required to obtain a permit before landing. Ships leaving ports where there is no Collector for a port where there is one shall deliver manifests to the proper officer of Customs. Steamtugs duly enrolled and licensed shall not be required to report and clear at the Custom House. The bill then prescribes the various fees, &c., which are to be charged by the Government officers.

PERSONAL.

The lecture of Captain HALL, the Arctic explorer, which is to be delivered here on Saturday evening next, promises to be a very noticeable event. The Vice-President is to preside, and President GRANT and family, General SHERMAN and other notables are to be present.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

EXPENDITURES FOR FEBRUARY.

The expenditures of the Treasury Department for the month of February were as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous	$5,412,441
War	3,862,757
Navy	1,570,063
Pensions	5,250,000
Indians	203,227
Total	$16,298,488

The above does not include the expenditures on account of the principal and interest of the public debt.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following are the customs receipts for the week ending Feb. 26:

Boston	$472,499
New-York	3,556,000
Philadelphia	149,296
Baltimore	151,410
New-Orleans, Feb. 19	143,612
San Francisco, Jan. 22 to Feb. 12	406,950
Total	$4,879,767

PURCHASED BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has now on hand, purchased during the last year, $100,660,000 worth of United States bonds.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CONTESTED SEAT.

Messrs. STEVENSON and BURDETT, of the sub-Committee on Elections, will make a majority report recommending that Mr. SHELDON, the sitting member from the New-Orleans district of Louisiana, is entitled to his seat. Mr. KERR will make a minority report that Mr. HUNT, the contesting member, is entitled to the seat now occupied by Mr. SHELDON. Both reports will be made directly to the House without previous submission to the entire Committee.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following naval nominations: JNO. W. ROSS, to be Assistant Surgeon; JOHN W. JORDAN, to be Paymaster; LUCIUS D. HURD, to be Paymaster.

COLONEL SEGER, OF VIRGINIA.

The Committee on Elections to-day decided by seven to five against the claim of Colonel SEGER as a Representative at large from the State of Virginia.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY BOARD OF VISITORS.

The President has selected the following gentlemen as members of the Board of Visitors to attend the annual examination at the Naval Academy in May next: THOMAS CADWALLADER, of New-Jersey; STANLEY G. PRATT, of South Carolina; General W. F. REYNOLDS, of the United States Army; JOHN R. BARTLETT, of Rhode Island; MOSES TAYLOR, of New-York; PAUL DILLINGHAM, of Wisconsin, and Professor H. B. WILSON, of Minnesota.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

A delegation of twelve members of the National Tobacco Association, recently held in New-York, representing all the principal tobacco manufacturers in the country, had a seven hours' consultation with Commissioner DELANO to-day. They advocate a uniform tax of sixteen cents a pound on chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff, and argued that with the change desired an annual revenue of $25,000,000 would be derived from snuff and cut tobacco. The delegation will appear before the Committee of Ways and Means to present the resolutions passed by the Association.

NAVAL RANK—ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The following is a portion of the correspondence between the Secretary of the Navy and Admiral FARRAGUT relative to staff rank in the navy, called for by a resolution of the House and laid before that body. The other portion of the correspondence has already been published:

> NAVY DEPARTMENT,
> WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1870.
>
> SIR: There is a letter on file in the Department, of date Jan. 20, 1869, bearing your name as its signature, addressed to Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, purporting to give your views in favor of legalising the regulations of the Navy Department of 1863 as to the rank given to Paymasters by those regulations, and as doubts have been expressed as to the genuineness of the letter in question, it is inclosed here, with the request that you will be pleased to inform the Department if it is a genuine letter or the contrary, returning it with your answer to this communication.
>
> Very respectfully, G. M. ROBESON,
> Secretary of the Navy.
>
> Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT.

The following is the letter inclosed:

> EBBITT HOUSE,
> WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1869.
>
> SIR: The claims of the Paymasters' Corps, concerning rank, &c., have, in my judgment, equal force and value with those of the medical branch of the service. The legalizing by act of Congress of the existing regulations of the Navy Department touching staff rank, should, I think, be accorded. The practical working of these regulations since 1863, founded as they are in strictest justice and right, prove the propriety and necessity of giving them the force and effect of law.
>
> Respectfully, your obedient servant,
> D. G. FARRAGUT. Admiral.
>
> Hon. G. WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Admiral FARRAGUT returned the following reply:

> ARLINGTON HOUSE,
> WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 21, 1870.
>
> *Hon. G. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, Washington City:*
>
> SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, with an inclosure purporting to be a letter addressed from me to Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, bearing date Jan. 20, 1869, urging the legalizing by Congress of the regulations of the Navy Department [illegible] to the rank, &c., of Paymasters of the navy. After examining very carefully the letter returned to, I have no hesitation in saying that the composition is not mine, and that, although the signature bears some resemblance to my own, I am satisfied that I never signed that letter.
>
> The letter referred to is herewith returned.
>
> I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
> D. G. FARRAGUT, Admiral, U. S. N.

OCEAN CABLES.

The report and bill relative to interoceanic telegraphing, submitted to the House of Representatives by Representative FERNANDO WOOD, of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to-day, were ordered to be printed privately for the use of that Committee, to be by them reported back to the House after the subject shall be further examined. The report gives a history of all ocean cables, including those of the French and English, connected with this country. The bill is designed to regulate all such cables based on the principle of reciprocity; their neutrality not to be affected by war; this end to be secured by treaty with foreign Powers. It is officially known here that the French Government is willing to withdraw the monopoly of twenty years given to the French Cable Company, and to give to Americans the same privilege to lay Atlantic cables; in other words, perfect equality in the premises.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLANS FOR SUMMER.

President GRANT has accepted, through Senator BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, and Mr. H. C. BOWEN, of New-York, the invitation of the citizens of Eastern Connecticut to attend a proposed grand mass meeting on Woodstock Common, on the 4th of July next, in honor of the day, and particularly in honor of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. The gentlemen named informed the President that Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD, of New-York, and Hon. B. F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, had consented to address the meeting. The President, in accepting the invitation, which he did without qualification, said he hoped Congress would adjourn early, so that he could go to Long Branch in June.

PERSONAL.

Judge RICHARD BUSTEED will leave Washington for Alabama, to open the Spring term of the United States District Court in that State.... General R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH, late United States Minister to Japan, is now in Washington.

THE VENEZUELA CLAIMS.

Two Installments Due American Citizens—Irregularities the Pretext for Non-Payment—A Gloomy Prospect for the Claimants.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Republic of Venezuela has failed to comply with her agreements to make payment of the principal and interest awarded to the citizens of the United States by the mixed Commission framed under the Convention of April, 1866. Two installments of $125,331 are now due to the United States for the claimants whose claims were allowed by the Commission, and also the interest of the claims allowed at the rate of five per cent. per annum. The sums which Venezuela has paid to the United States for the creditors do not amount in the aggregate to the overdrawn interest. The correspondence submitted shows that the Republic of Venezuela claims there were some irregularities in the execution of the mixed Commission, which tend to invalidate a portion of the awards. The State Department has declined to permit a discussion upon these subjects while Venezuela is in default in its payment, but has offered to transmit to Congress any proof that can be furnished of any specific charges, that an adequate remedy may be offered through the action of that body. The Minister of the United States at Caracas was informed, in answer to this offer, that a Minister would be sent to the United States charged to furnish such charges and the proof in support of them. The time when such Minister should have been here has gone by, and he has, as yet, not presented himself at the Department. It appears by the official correspondence that he may probably be recalled. It also appears that there is little probability that the Department of State will be able to persuade the Government of Venezuela to comply with the engagement under the convention of 1866. Under these circumstances the Secretary of State laid before the President the correspondence, &c., respectfully requesting that it be transmitted to Congress, which he accordingly did to-day.

OUR TRADE.

Exports and Imports for Different Periods Compared—A Diminishing Balance Against Us.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—During the first six months of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1868, the imports of merchandise into the United

States amounted to	$181,889,329
And of specie to	6,156,358
Making a total of	$188,047,687
During the same period the exports of merchandise, reduced to the standard of gold at 39½ per cent., the average premium of the year, amounted to	$120,712,681
The exports of specie and bullion were	23,991,016
Making a total exportation of	$144,704,697
During the same period the reëxports of merchandise were	$5,075,595
And of specie	4,075,694
Total	$9,151,289
Showing the total exports of the country for the first six months of the fiscal year 1868-69 to have been	$153,855,986
And the apparent balance of trade against the United States of	34,139,601

Of the aggregate trade between the United States and other countries merchandise was carried in American vessels to the amount of $125,756,908. Estimating the freight at 8 per cent. gives $10,060,552 as the amount received for the use of American ships in the foreign trade. This amount, deducted from the apparent balance against the United States, shows an actual balance against the United States of $24,129,049.

The merchandise imported during the six months commencing July 1, 1869, amounted to	$202,520,884
And of specie	11,172,308
Making an aggregate of imports of	$213,693,192
The exports of merchandise for the same period reduced to the standard of gold at 31 per cent., the average premium of the six months, amounted to	$165,541,772
The specie and bullion exported during same period was	21,282,062
Making an aggregate of	$186,823,834
The reëxports of specie for same period were	5,426,091
And of merchandise	6,874,186
Making a total of exports of	$199,124,111
Showing a nominal balance against the United States of	$14,569,081
Of the entire amount of exports and imports, merchandise was carried in American ships to the amount of	156,035,216
Estimating the freight at 8 per cent. gives	$12,490,817
Which deducted from the nominal balance against the United States of	14,469,081
Shows a real balance against the United States, for the six months commencing July 1, 1869, of	$1,978,264
For the six months commencing July 1, 1868, exports and reëxports of specie and bullion amounted to	$28,066,710
During the same period the imports amounted to	6,156,358
Showing a balance against the United States of	$21,910,452
The exports of specie for the six months commencing July 1, 1869, were	$21,282,062
And the exports of specie and bullion	5,426,091
Showing total of exports	$26,708,153
During the same period the imports of specie amounted to	11,172,308
Or a balance against the United States for the same period of	$15,535,845
Showing an improvement in favor of the latter period in the specie account of	6,375,807

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

The Locality of the Wreck Determined—Possibility of Recovering the Armament—Birthplace of Commander Williams.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Secretary FISH has received a dispatch from the United States Minister, dated Yokohama, Feb. 18, forwarded from San Francisco, stating that the wreck of the *Oneida* had been discovered, and that her armament may possibly be recovered. A thorough investigation is in progress. The list of those saved reported officially by Minister DE LONG is the same as that previously published in the Press dispatches.

BELFAST, Me., March 3.—Commander WILLIAMS, of the ill-fated United States steamer *Oneida*, was a native of Castine, and leaves a large circle of relatives and friends there and in this city to mourn his loss.

[illegible] SPAIN.

[illegible] Budget in the Cortes—Reforms [illegible] Rico—News from Cuba—[illegible] Finances.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1870.

In the sittings which have taken place since my last letter, the War Budget has been rapidly discussed. The Republican majority made several vehement protestations against the large sum demanded by the Minister of War to maintain the army exactly on the same footing as under the late monarchy.

One of the Deputies, M. DIAZ QUINTERO, thought it advisable to remind General PRIM that when he was a member of the Opposition he had always shown himself hostile to the system of conscription. M. QUINTERO added that he would prefer to have the volunteers armed, to maintain order throughout Spain, and he demanded that a considerable reduction should be made in the army, which, he said, is a heavy burden to the nation, and which only serves to maintain at the head of affairs men who know how to turn it to advantage for the gratification of their ambition and the realization of their selfish plans.

In spite of all the efforts of the Republicans, the Chamber voted the War Budget as General PRIM presented it. I think it advisable to state that PRIM recognized the necessity of reforming the organization and system of recruitment of the army. He told the Cortes that he was earnestly studying the means of effecting in Spain what M. DE BISMARCK had effected in Prussia; that is, the placing of five or six hundred thousand men on a war footing. He did not state the reasons which necessitated this measure. There must be powerful motives for it, however, for it would be difficult to find a plausible justification for such a step in time of peace.

REFORMS FOR PORTO RICO.

The Deputies of Porto Rico, having learned that the President of the Cortes intended to adjourn the debate on the constitutional reform of that colony, went immediately to the Minister of the Colonies to ask him if the question were adjourned indefinitely; and they added that, in the case of his replying in the affirmative, they would all tender their resignations after having formally protested in the Chamber against the non-execution of the promises held out to them by the Ministry. M. BECERRA, the Colonial Minister, reassured the Deputies of Porto Rico by informing them that the adjournment would only be for fifteen days at the most. The Government gives as a reason the urgency of discussing the law on the municipal taxes and those of the departments. Their real motive is their anxiety to support it against the Unionist Liberals, who have always opposed it, and who will renew their hostility to it in the coming debates.

M. FIGUEROLA obtained from M. ZORRILLA, the President of the Cortes, the concession that the debate on the Municipal Tax law should be put on the order of the day, and, as the report of this law had been distributed to the Deputies only half an hour before, the Republicans protested against such precipitation, on the ground that it prevented them from examining the law. The Minister of the Interior, M. RIVERO, spoke in the same terms, and the debate was adjourned to next Monday.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

The Colonial Minister read a dispatch from the Commandant of Cuba, informing the Governor that the troops had obtained an important advantage over the insurgents. This message states that the troops had destroyed a camp where the insurgent Government used to hold its meetings, and that they have taken prisoner a nephew of CESPEDES. The Spanish Government takes the greatest care to publish immediately all favorable news from Cuba, although it is rarely believed by the public, but when a private message announces the defeat of the Spanish troops by the insurgents, the Government contradicts it at once, and carries on in the papers a crusade against what it calls the intrigues of the enemies of Spain.

Those who know the real political situation of Cuba, assure us that the Government has the entire conviction that the insurrection will last all through the Summer, in spite of the reinforcements of men, artillery and ships which are being continually dispatched to the Gulf of Mexico. The news of the negotiations which are being carried on between the United States and San Domingo, for the annexation of that colony, has caused the Government great anxiety and displeasure. The Ministers deny that propositions have been made to them for the sale of Cuba, by the United States, and they add that any such proposals would be rejected without the slightest hesitation.

OVERTURES FROM ISABELLA.

An emissary from Queen ISABELLA paid a visit the other day to General PRIM, who would not hear a word of the overtures of the ex-Queen. It is said that the emissary came to ask General PRIM, in the name of the Spanish nation, to forget the past, and to reinstate the BOURBONS on the throne of Spain. General PRIM has shown himself too hostile to the question of restoration to turn round again so easily.

There is no longer a question of the candidateship of the throne, of which I have spoken in my preceding letters. The discussion on the organic laws will soon occupy the attention of the Cortes. The session will last till July, when the Deputies will leave for the Provinces or for other parts of the continent. Let us hope that this Summer will pass by without any attempt at civil war on the part of the Carlists and partisans of ISABELLA, who are plotting openly.

FINANCE.

With regard to her finances, Spain is in as unsatisfactory a state as ever. I have it on good authority that the public exchequer owes to the clergy of certain provinces twelve months' income, and that not only has it failed to pay the retiring pensions for five months in the eastern and western provinces, but that the dividends of the first half of 1869, the three per cents., are not yet paid. Six millions are owed for those of the second half of 1869, due since the 31st of December last; the whole amount will not be paid before next June.

The Removal of Blossom Rock, in San Francisco Harbor—Progress of the Work.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Feb. 18.

The progress of perhaps one of the grandest engineering enterprises that has ever been conceived on the Pacific coast—the destruction of Blossom Rock—is rapid and steady. Our reporter visited the scene of operations on Sunday, and was courteously shown through the works by the gentleman in charge. The wooden structure which bears the engine and the shanty where a portion of the workmen reside has been so firmly secured to the rock and anchored on the outside that the high winds and swell on the bay have not affected it in the least, the water rushing through the open work beneath, with, even in the hardest gales, no perceptible vibrations to the occupants of this isolated dwelling. There are sixteen men employed at present on the rock, those engaged in the excavations below being practical and experienced miners. After being first provided with an oilskin cap and sou'wester, the visitor descends the ladder placed on the side of the iron coffer dam, and, when stepping from the last round to the centre, from which the tunnels branch off, he finds himself forty feet below the level of the surface of the water. An iron pipe leads down to this well, through which the water resulting from the leakage of the shell of the rock is pumped up, and also a large tub and rope for the removal of the rock, both being worked by the engine on the scaffolding above. Here is a perfect network of tunnels branching off in every direction, and supported by the natural columns which are allowed for a short time to remain, but gradually replaced by powerful wooden stanchions. It is calculated that when the explosion takes place a small portion of the rock which may not be thrown upwards or outwards will fall back into the cavity, and therefore the rock has been excavated nine feet below the level required in the contract, and the columns are removed to make as much room as possible for the reception of this matter in the original shell. As the tubs of rock and rubbish are hauled up and dumped into the tide, the strength of the currents is sufficient to carry them off and distribute them so equally, as it were, that as yet, from the soundings, the mass has risen but one foot above the natural level. The area of Blossom Rock is 5,000 cubic yards, and 500 cubic yards have already been removed, a half yard being taken up in each tub. When the destruction of the rock was attempted by the Government, by means of bursting torpedoes overhead, they succeeded only in cracking and perforating the rock, but not in displacing or separating any of the particles. In consequence of this, these por- [illegible] shell, twenty tons of powder will [illegible] tight wooden casks, be distributed through [illegible] tunnels, the wire passing through all, and connected with a battery some quarter of a [illegible] distant, so that the explosion must necessarily be simultaneous. The water will then be allowed to rush into and fill the coffer dam with an enormous pressure. There is but little doubt that the total annihilation of this dangerous obstruction to the freedom and safety of our harbor will be the result of the grand blast, to come off about the middle of March. The residents on the rock have two pets which have become quite domesticated and attached to them. One is a seal who paddles about the scaffolding all day, and appears to regard with interest the operations of the dumping machine; the other is a rat who made the trip to the rock in a bag of coal, and who comes to the door of the shanty regularly at meal times. The latter animal is considered a lucky omen, for as rats never remain in a leaky vessel, the men feel quite secure in their house on the water, and say that when the hour of departure arrives the rat shall not be left to perish, but shall be safely landed on the wharf, to relate to his brother rats his experience on Blossom Rock, and the hospitable manner in which he was treated by their sworn enemies.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Political Situation—Parties and Their Leaders—Unusually Exciting Contest—Speculations as to the Result on Tuesday.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, March 1, 1870.

New-Hampshire politics are always of interest, but they have seldom been more interesting than now. It has been certain for some months that the Democracy would make a desperate effort to rescue the State, but it was not expected that the contest would be so very exciting. Until within a few months—or perhaps I might say within a few weeks—the indications were that the fight would be of the old sort, hand to hand, between Democracy and Republicanism, with the same chances in favor of the former that were found in the Fall elections; and these, added to a desperate effort on the part of the Democrats, it was hoped would make them successful. But several unlooked-for changes occurred in the political kaleidoscope. To begin with, the straight temperance men carried out the threat made on the defeat of the State Constabulary, and put a third party in the field, with Rev. Dr. BARROWS for a candidate. Then, encouraged by this, the Democrats imported the labor reform idea, and put up a fourth party, with SAMUEL FLINT, of Lyme, for a candidate. These arrangements soon set the pot a boiling.

THE TEMPERANCE PARTY.

The Temperance Party is, of course, almost exclusively composed of Republicans. It is small in numbers, but very much in earnest. It is impossible to predict how many votes it will cast, but its most sanguine members do not claim over 2,000, while the more moderate estimates say from 500 to 1,000. But even this is not to be despised by the Democracy, for the time has frequently been in the past fifteen years that this number of votes would have held the balance of power. Last year Mr. STEARNS had 35,777 votes to 32,004 for BEDEL, and forty-two scattering—a Republican majority of 3,731. So it will be seen that a change of 2,000 votes would have defeated Mr. STEARNS. Thus the small things are not to be overlooked.

THE LABOR REFORMERS.

But the Temperance Party was not considered a sure thing, and so the "labor reform" game was tried. Some Massachusetts geniuses were sent for, and the scheme was started on a Crispin basis, and it waxed as strong as such a movement could in so uncongenial an atmosphere. The Democrats said nothing on their own account; they made no speeches, circulated no documents, held no meetings, made no canvass, even. But they patted the "reformers" on the back, found them in flags and brass bands, announced their meetings, distributed their documents and got speakers for them. So far, all was plain sailing; and, by hitching this bob to the Democratic kite, it was hoped to successfully raise it into the clear atmosphere of power.

DEMOCRATIC TROUBLES.

But now trouble began to brew—or more properly, the trouble which has been brewing for some time began to break out. There are two wings to the Democratic Party in New-Hampshire. One wing is composed of the old wheel horses of the party, with the rank and file comprising all those men who still vote for ANDREW JACKSON, and who have received no other revelation than is afforded by the New-Hampshire *Patriot*. The other has the young men for leaders and *The People* for an organ; and they have made a dashing movement and captured the organization. The old fogies last year gave up the field and allowed the new wing to choose the State Central Committee. A good many in both wings disliked BEDEL, though he was originally nominated by the progressive portion of the party. But he made a good many enemies while in the Legislature last year, and, if the party had dared to, they would have thrown him over. But he was nominated, and the Convention passed the usual resolution to support him. Last week Wednesday, however, the Democratic Committee had a meeting, and the new wing leaders, after a stormy session, carried the proposition that the party should be recommended to throw BEDEL aside and vote for FLINT. The only explanation of this plan I have heard is, that it was thought a trade could be made with the Labor Reformers, whereby their candidate should be given votes enough to bring him into the Legislature as a candidate, (the Constitution requiring, in case there is no choice by the people, that the Legislature shall elect from the two highest candidates,) and he should be elected by a combination of Democrats and Labor Reformers, while a similar combination should give the Democrats a United States Senator, who is to be chosen in June. Whether this be the true explanation or not, a greater blunder was never perpetrated in political strategy. The "old line" organs opened fire on the unholy alliance, and stirred up such a row as was never known in the ranks of the party, even in the old days when the "Concord clinque" was so fiercely assailed. The *Patriot* came out with a violent leader, denouncing the sale of the rank and file of the party as the vilest treachery, and declaring that the bargain could not be consummated, and that the very making of it was enough to defeat the Democratic cause. This article created an intense excitement; it was reprinted the next day, and is really as strong a campaign document as could have been asked for by the Republicans. It has turned the tide completely, and the Republicans now hope to carry their candidate triumphantly into office by a clear majority, a result which a week ago they did not deem possible. There are some minor causes acting in unison with those we have mentioned, which have been unfavorable to the Democrats. Mr. DAWES, upon whom much reliance was placed, was not captured by them, but was skillfully used to neutralize their charges of extravagance. The apostles of labor reform found little sympathy in their wild notions of wages-is-slavery and rent-is-robbery, and though their platform was comparatively mild and inoffensive, the old farmers and the better class of mechanics were too intelligent to want to risk them. The Concord Railroad is said to be another bone of contention, the new, or Pearson wing being bitterly hostile to the present management, in which are some of the old line Democrats.

THE PROBABLE RESULT.

It would be impossible to give any satisfactory estimate of the probable result. Usually the Republican State Committee are able to make their canvass come within a few hundred votes, but this year they have only a partial return, and that totally unreliable. Possibly the trouble in the Democratic Party may help the Labor Reformers to several thousand votes. But if the defection amounts to so much as that, it will also help the Republicans, while the Democratic Party will be badly broken up. GEORGE A. PILLSBURY, of Concord, a life-long Democrat, and a prominent citizen, presided at the meeting addressed by Mr. DAWES. His example will have many followers—some of whom will only manifest their dissatisfaction in their votes. The Republicans hope to win by a popular majority. A week ago they [illegible] It must not be supposed that all is harmony [illegible] the Republican Party, though they are [illegible] equally anxious, and has many opportunities to do himself a good turn. General MARSTON will come to Concord with a good delegation from the eastern part of the State. And there may be other candidates, and the contest will be most exciting.

SPERO.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Movements of Lopez—Return of Paraguayan Families—Position and Worth of the Provisional Government—Trouble at Asuncion—Reception of the National Guards at Buenos Ayres.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Friday, Jan. 14.

News from Paraguay is rather deficient in interest. Latest accounts report LOPEZ at Cerro Cora, with about three thousand men, making for the Cordillera. Should he succeed in reaching the mountains, pursuit will be almost impossible, owing not only to the nature of the ground, but also to the distance of the pursuers from their base of supplies. LOPEZ is reported, as usual, to be in want of food, but this has been the tale for so long that one would fancy he must have found out the means of subsisting on air, or some equally light diet. The plain truth is that the Allies have not the remotest idea as to LOPEZ's position or his resources. All the accounts they receive are from deserters or prisoners, certainly a class not always to be relied upon.

RETURN OF PARAGUAYAN FAMILIES.

On the 29th ult. some three hundred Paraguayan families arrived at Rosario, Paraguay, in a state of perfect misery; among these appeared the mother of the late Bishop, General BARRIOS' sister, the wife of the late Chief of Police at Asuncion, and eight or nine foreign ladies. Providing for these unfortunates seems to occupy nearly all the time and energy of the Provisional Government, and yet they are not very much better off now than when with LOPEZ.

POSITION OF THE "TRIUMVATE."

The "Triumvates Justice" seems either powerless or else of a most inefficient kind, for the country is overrun by bands of Paraguayans who rob on their own account, and spread no little terror around; traveling is dangerous even in Asuncion's suburbs. In a word, poverty, misery and crime reign supreme in a country which was but five years back happy, prosperous and peaceful.

An instance of the Triumvate's usefulness. A few days ago its existence was threatened by a mob of about fifty or sixty foreign sailors, who demanded the release of a Portuguese arrested for assaulting a Paraguayan woman. This mob marched on the Capitania, tore down the flag, which was thrown over into the street, and then proceeded to deeds of violence. There was no knowing how the affair would have ended but for the arrival of a small picquet of Brazilians, which dispersed the mob after a few shots had been exchanged on either side. The members of the Triumvate are most overbearing in their manners to all whom they deem their inferiors, and are therefore neither liked or respected any more than can be helped.

RETURN OF THE NATIONAL GUARDS.

The chief event of the fortnight has been the return to this city of the National Guards after a four years' sojourn in Paraguay, where they had a good share of the hardest fighting, as testified to by their tattered colors. At early morn on the 31st ult., the Plazas Victoria, and 25 de Mayo filled with Argentines eager to welcome home their sons; at an early hour the river frontage was crowded, and thus things remained until about 3 P. M. when the first steamer came in sight. Patience was rewarded at last, and it needed no slight amount to remain exposed to the sun's scorching rays for five or six hours. General EMILIO MITRE and staff landed at about 6 P. M., and were received at the mole-head by the Minister of War, and several other dignitaries. No signs, however, of the troops' advance were given. A few hundreds only had landed by about 8 P. M., and their number was slowly increased till near 12, when only some hundreds were left on board. At 12 those having landed, perhaps, between two and three thousand, joined in marching order, and marched through the streets appointed, midst showers of flowers, rockets, &c., seldom, if ever, seen before in Buenos Ayres. The streets were well illuminated, and had it not been for the fact that half the city had fallen to sleep, this midnight reception would have eclipsed in splendor anything which might have taken place during the day. Sunrise on the 1st found the few hundreds left over night on board, ashore, and they immediately marched to join their companies, in order to be ready for the "marching past" at 5 P. M. The review, however, did not take place, owing to the elections for Deputies to Congress, so the "people," numbering several thousands, formed in procession between 5 and 6, and proceeded to the Retiro to welcome the troops. There the usual speechifying was seen to in proper style, and so closed the day, the following day being appointed for the grand reception.

On Sunday at 5 Calle Recouquista (the street through which the English retreated in 1806) was filled by crowds of both sexes. The troops began to assemble at once, and by about 6:30 they had reached Plaza Victoria, thence marching back to the Retiro by Calle Florida, which was reached between 7 and 8 o'clock. On the 4th the more agreeable task—at least to the soldiers—of "paying off" was performed. Some received arrears to the amount of $30,000 in paper, or $1,200 in gold. Sunday last, the 9th, all were once more assembled in the Plaza Parque, where the medals, or, rather the clasps for the Paraguayan war medal, which is being cast in England, were distributed. Thus ended a series of ceremonies ever to be remembered in Buenos Ayres as the conclusion of a strife which, though in its beginning unjust to many minds, has, nevertheless, abundantly proved the Argentine troops equal to those of any country in valor and endurance.

Bold Robbery of a Clergyman in Troy.

From the Troy Times, March 2.

One of the most daring and successful burglaries that was ever perpetrated in this city was committed last evening at the house of Rev. J. N. MULFORD, the esteemed rector of Christ Church. Mr. MULFORD's residence is on King-street, adjoining the new stores of Messrs. FIELD & GOLDSMITH in the rear of Christ Church, one of the most frequented of our thoroughfares, and the robbery occurred at the early hour of 8:30 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. MULFORD were sitting in the lower story of the house, and about half an hour before the robbery heard a tapping upon a window in the rear, but paid no attention to the noise, as it soon ceased. The first intimation that they received of the presence of the burglars was the hearing of heavy footsteps in the rooms above, and Mr. MULFORD arose and walked out into the hall. As he did so, three strange men came down the stairs and confronted him. He discovered at once that their mission was a hostile one, and without speaking stepped to the front door and locked it. The men came on, and one of them walked up to the door, and finding it locked, drew a revolver, cocked it, and presented it at the clergyman's head. He made no remark as he did so, but Mr. MULFORD saw by the manner of the man that he meant murder, and as quietly stepped to the door, and unlocking it, the burglars passed out and escaped. They took with them the sum of $100 in money, which they found in a drawer in Mr. MULFORD's study, apparently placing their hands upon it without disturbing anything, and leaving some other valuables behind.

The Threatened Strike of the Coal Miners.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* of Wednesday, 2d inst., says:

"The miners in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre suspended work yesterday, but the indications seem to be that the suspension will not be very general nor of very long duration. The miners in this vicinity have an abundance of work at remunerative wages, and there is no reason why they should stop work for the benefit of other and rival localities. Even the Schuylkill men, who are always clamorous for a suspension to take place in this region, do not appear to have joined in the present suspension, and in the Hazleton region work is going on except at two places.

The Wilkesbarre correspondent of the *Republican* wrote as follows on Tuesday:

"All the works of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company are suspended to-day, as also are those of Messrs. J. H. SWOYER, and all the individual operators hereabouts and on the other side of the river, including the Plymouth region. [illegible] work yesterday, [illegible] that the suspension [illegible] to stand out until the 7th instant, when it is proposed to hold a convention here of delegates from the various districts, and then ultimately decide as to the most judicious course for them to pursue. Whatever is done then, operators seem to think that work will undoubtedly be resumed, and predict that the majority of miners will be at work before that time. Mr. CHAS. PARRISH telegraphs from Philadelphia that the Schuylkill region will not suspend. Ebervale and Stockton are the only places in the Hazleton region where suspension reigns.

Suspension is rife around the shops at Nanticoke Junction. Last week a lot of carpenters, engineers and firemen were suspended, and yesterday about forty more carpenters were suspended to await further orders. This looks as though something was wrong, as though business was becoming slack."

CURRENT NOTES.

A Tennessee jury has thought it worth $10 to call a man unjustly a Kuklux in that State.

FECHTER dined with LONGFELLOW on Tuesday.

Senator SUMNER is to speak in favor of one cent letter postage.

A Missouri man named AMOR still advertises velocipedes. It is Love's labor lost.

In the Christian City of Boston a man has been compelled to pawn his family Bible to obtain food for his family.

Three young women were fatally burned in Milwaukee, Wis., on Friday and Saturday last, by the careless use of kerosene.

The Baltimore *Sun* expresses the opinion that the Fifteenth Amendment will be everywhere peacefully acquiesced in.

Two weeks ago BRIGHAM YOUNG asserted that liberty, truth, love, happiness and mountain air are lovely and desirable.

Secretary ROBESON is to deliver the address before the Literary Society at Princeton College at the next Commencement.

Virginia received $47,600 from its oyster tax last year, against $65,139 in the preceding year. General SCHOFIED modified the tax.

It must be admitted that Philadelphia far excels New-York in one kind of business, and that is in the traffic in medical diplomas.

A Texas paper gives expression to its regret that one of the State representatives has "lapsed into lunacy."

Bishop E. M. MARVIN, of St. Louis, is to deliver the address before the literary societies of Washington College, Virginia, in June.

Vice-President COLFAX is to deliver the address at the twenty-fifth anniversary of a Philadelphia division of the Sons of Temperance, on the 25th of March.

The Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio has instructed its President to sign in its name a memorial urging Congress to aid Mr. C. F. HALL in his proposed Arctic expedition.

J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, President of the Connecticut Historical Society, is about to publish a new volume containing a number of papers relating to the early history of his State.

Friends of Senator MORTON say that he approves the Indiana Republican platform entire, and that he favors a tariff for revenue and not for protection.

Mr. JOHN G. WHITTIER is to write his recollections of the late GEORGE D. PRENTICE, to be incorporated in the volume of Mr. PRENTICE's poems, to be prepared by his son.

An Illinois paper reports that the Democrats of Decatur, in that State, have nominated an intelligent and popular gentleman of color, who is named WHITE, for Mayor.

A jealous young Cincinnatian, who a few evenings ago climbed upon a fence to peep into the parlor to see what other gentleman was calling on his betrothed, was mistaken for a burglar. He will never climb that fence again.

The Raleigh *Standard* continues to fight repudiation in North Carolina manfully, and appeals to the Legislature to retrace its steps before it is too late, and to save the State from the fearful disgrace.

There was another death from trichina spiralis in Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday night. A *post-mortem* examination showed the presence of about 50,000 of the parasites to the square inch, and one of the physicians declared that he had never seen "better specimens."

Governor PALMER, of Illinois, has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the men who recently lynched ANDREW REED, charged with murder, in Madison County, and characterizes the killing of REED as a foul disgrace to the people of the State.

A Minnesota paper has introduced a new feature, it being a report from two prominent physicians of its town of the condition of their patients, their names, diseases, &c. All are reported to be "improving"—"convalescing"—"convalescent"—"gaining"—"doing well"—or "getting better."

The City Marshal of Portsmouth, N. H., complains that the City Marshal of Portland, Me., not long ago collected a hundred worthless curs in that city, put them in a car, had them carried to Portsmouth, and turned loose in the streets, and then two days after wrote him asking the market price for dogs in his domain.

The Chairman of the New-Hampshire Democratic State Committee has found it necessary to come out in a card, denying the charges of treachery to the party. He appeals to the Democrats to present "a square and united front" to their opponents, who are "seeking to trample them in the dust."

A California operator who telegraphed to San Francisco, inquiring if he should buy at quotations, received in reply, "No price too high," but when, after acting upon this advice, he ascertained that the reply should have read, "No; price too high," he was provoked, not to say annoyed.

FLAKE's Galveston *Bulletin* explains how it came to be telegraphed North that the President of the State Senate had been declared ineligible by General REYNOLDS and unseated. It was occasioned by a typographical error in that paper. Senator PRIEST was ruled out; a compositor mistook PRIEST for the abbreviation of President, and thus it all happened.

Judge PECKHAM, of Troy, announced on Wednesday that he had decided to grant the motion for a change of venue in the GRIGGS murder case, growing out of the anti-rent troubles. He said he granted it on account of the feeling which exists in all parts of Rensselaer County, and the inflammatory articles which have appeared in some of the papers, and the undue influence which was used to prevent the indictment of the accused.

It is pleasing to find an influential paper like the Louisville *Courier-Journal* declaring that it is idle to pass laws and make appropriations for the encouragement of immigration into Kentucky until she can boast a common school system as inviting as that of the competing States. It says that the State, instead of receiving large accessions from the skilled and educated agriculturists and artisans of Europe, has lost the annual increase of its own population by emigration to the region of common schools.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *Examiner*, having been told that the Border Damage bill, amounting to over two millions and a half, is a put-up job, and that "the corruption fund is twenty per cent., or over $540,000," calls upon the men of Pennsylvania to turn their eyes upon their legislators, and says: "The votes are bought, and it is only a question if you will submit to be thus robbed and plundered, or go to Harrisburg *en masse* and drive the thieving rascals into the Susquehanna River."

Congressman DAWES received a hearty welcome from his home friends in Pittsfield, Mass., on Tuesday night, on his return from New-Hampshire, and in replying to their congratulations said that there was no division among those charged with the management of national affairs. Never, during his participation in the public councils, had all the departments been in such perfect accord. All are united in the determination that not a dollar of the money contributed by the taxes of the people to the Treasury shall be misappropriated. Speaking of his course in Congress, he said that whatever he had done he was confident was nothing peculiar [illegible] have taken like steps, had they had [illegible] which his position placed him [illegible] When these [illegible] the great majority were united in correcting the errors exposed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Anotehr Street Paving Job.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is but a few days since that abominable conglomeration has been removed from the Fifth-avenue, and the residents on that street commenced to indulge in a cheerful hope that they would be, for a short time at least, free from any pavement job, if not for any other reason at least because the pecuniary results of the great plastering swindle would appease for a while a well-known appetite for the people's money. But the hope seems vain, when we read in the morning papers that a resolution has already been approved "to pave with Stafford Pavement Fifth-avenue, from Washington-square to Fifty-ninth-street."

With the memory of that long-endured nuisance of tarry dust still fresh in our minds, and in view of the fact that the avenue is at present one of the exceptionally well-paved streets in the City, the impudence of such a resolution would be laughable if the amusement were not painfully expensive. It is unnecessary to inquire whether the residents upon that much-abused street desire the privilege of paying $6 per square yard for an entirely unnecessary new pavement which they dislike in place of one that is perfectly satisfactory and in good order. To ask whether any public interest requires such a drain upon their purses is almost absurd, when every one knows that in matters like these the only consideration of weight is the interest of those whose pockets will be swelled by the money extorted from citizens under a cover of legal authority. If there were any pretence of an experiment to fairly test the qualities of the Stafford Pavement, the extent of the experiment would be sufficiently open to criticism; but when the whole affair is so palpably an attempt at an unconscionable levy upon the money of persons already overtaxed, what expression of indignation is strong enough to be appropriate?

I merely wish to bring this matter to the attention of those who, like me, have suffered for months past from the late plague of concrete, and to ask them whether one pavement infliction a year is not enough to be endured.

A RESIDENT ON FIFTH-AVENUE.

Opening Car Windows.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"For the fact was, the sturdy old Admiral, who had braved without injury the dangers of the sea and the hottest of fighting, was, when ordered to Portland, but just recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia, occasioned by exposure to a draught through a car window, which a fidgety, thoughtless, if not selfish woman insisted on having open while crossing the Rocky Mountains on the way to Omaha."

The above extract, cut from your paper, makes good my prophecy that some of our women and young men would require a martyr to teach them good manners in a car or omnibus. The extract speaks of Admiral FARRAGUT. It is only a few days since, the weather being wet and cold, that a woman opposite me in the omnibus let down the window without leave of any one. After riding some distance, the gentleman next to her, and who was not in good health, asked leave to put it up. She said "No," in a manner which showed she was born to command.

I said to the gentleman, "It is your right to have that window up." She turned upon me with, "He has not," said in a way that I have no doubt convinced two young men, out of three in the omnibus, that they had better remain bachelors.

No well-bred person will let down or put up a window in any vehicle without asking leave of the person nearest it. The right of deciding whether it shall be put up or down belongs, I believe, to those nearest the window. Am I right?

G. W. B.

The Use of Nitro-Glycerine.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read in your journal the account of the lamentable nitro-glycerine accident in Morrisania, and having myself largely employed this powerful explosive for blasting operations, I feel induced to say here a few words, for the benefit of contractors especially.

It is totally unsafe, and I may say criminal, to use nitro-glycerine either for blasting purposes or explosions on a larger scale in any other form than confined in cartridges, which are to be introduced into the drill holes or chambers in tunnel mining. It is further a fact worthy to be noticed by contractors that during the construction of the breakwater at Holyhead, in North Wallis, nearly 560 tons of gunpowder, besides large quantities of guncotton, have been consumed to obtain the required five million cubic yards of schistose rock for the construction of this magnificent work of 4,890 feet in length, and this without ever a single accident having occurred through negligence or ignorance in charging the holes or respective chambers.

These satisfactory results as to the safety of life and limbs, and avoidance of family distress by the killing of the workmen, are to be attributed to the precaution of the contractors in selecting the "chargers" or powder men, principally from discharged soldiers from the engineer or artillery branch—men who have been taught the handling of combustibles during the time of their military service and who proved to be intelligent, obedient and sober, moral qualities indispensable to those intrusted with the manipulation of glycerine, gun cotton, gunpowder, &c. These statements can be confirmed by referring to the Parliamentary reports, the English professional papers and the London *Times* from 1855 to 1862.

Respectfully yours,

A PROFESSIONAL.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1870.

The Proposed Army Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice a feature in the proposed Army bill, introduced from the Military Committee of the House, which calls for something more than a passing remark. It is proposed to maintain the grades of General and Lieutenant-General so long as they shall be filled by the present incumbents, and then to discontinue them as part of the military establishment. These grades were originally created for General WASHINGTON; one of them was revived especially for General SCOTT in recognition of his conquest of Mexico, and subsequently both were successively reënacted to meet the case of the principal Union leaders in the war of the rebellion. The action of the Committee as to the third grade is open to a grave suspicion of partisanship and proscription for political opinions, for, with reference to two of the five Major-Generals now left, the Committee propose not to treat them as the General and Lieutenant-General are to be treated, but to have the President muster them out of service at once. It is well known that two of the Major-Generals are not supposed to be on good terms, personally, with the President, and that the same two are also Democrats, one of them having been a prominent candidate for the Presidential nomination by that party in 1867.

It may be that the Committee had no other desire than the public good; but will it not be said, and, in spite of all disclaimers, will it not be believed, that in meting out to two gallant officers so different a treatment from that of those immediately over them, the Committee are influenced by party, not public motives, by personal, not official reasons? And if such action as indicated in this bill is taken by the party now in power, will not the opposition party, when in the fullness of time it comes, as sooner or later it will come, to take their place, then legislate out of service those officers who may be supposed to hold different political views from themselves? We shall thus have the army and navy on a footing with Custom House appointments.

I hear much of the evils of the civil service in our country, and the deplorable consequences of its members being at the mercy of any turn of the polls; but the vicious nature of the civil service would be trifling compared with the condition of the military and naval services, after proscription for political opinion shall have been introduced into them, officers of the army and navy mustered in and out with every change of Administration, and thus the two services turned into purely political organizations.

CIVIS.

The Loss of the Missionary Schooner Morning Star.

The Honolulu *Advertiser* gives the following particulars of the loss of the missionary schooner *Morning Star*, obtained from Captain TENGSTROM:

"The brig *Morning Star* left the south harbor of Strong's Island, for Honolulu, at 3:30 on the 18th of October, with light wind off shore. Were towed out with two of the brig's boats and the pilot boat. At 5 P. M. the pilot and all the shore hands left the vessel, and one of the brig's boats was sent to get some lines which had been left on the reef. At 6:15 the boat returned and was taken on board the brig, which was at this time fully three miles from shore, with wind very light, north by west. During the evening, which was cloudy and dark, it was found that the brig had drifted inshore with a strong current. The boats were at once manned and sent ahead to tow her off, but still the vessel kept drifting in. Finding that nothing could be done to keep her off shore, the port anchor was let go at 8:30 P. M., in twenty-five fathoms of water. At 10 P. M. a squall came up from the eastward, which appeared very threatening, but gave us hope that by slipping the anchor we might get out to sea before the force of the squall struck the vessel. Everything was made ready for this emergency. As the squall struck us, the fore and aft sails [illegible] which came in checked her headway, and [illegible] she could gather again she struck a [illegible] the next sea [illegible] her broadside on to the rocks. The current at the time appeared to be at [illegible] passengers were sent ashore in one of the boats at great peril. At 11:30 the foremast was cut away. A heavy wave which had broken over the vessel made a complete wreck of everything on deck and in the cabin—staterooms, doors and furniture being completely smashed by its force—and all the clothing, stores, &c., scattered and destroyed. At 1:30 the boats returned from the harbor, three miles distant. As every sea washed entirely over the vessel, nothing could be done further to save her or the effects, and at 2 A. M. the officers and crew went on shore. They returned at daylight, but found everything so completely destroyed by the breakers that nothing could be saved.

Captain TENGSTROM chartered the British trading brig *Anne Porter*, Captain DAVIE, of Shanghae, to bring the passengers to Honolulu, among whom are Rev. J. F. POGUE, Rev. Mr. STURGES, wife and child, and Rev. Mr. STOWE. The brig has been seventy-seven days on the passage up, touching at Ebon and Butaritari."

A Panic in a West Virginia Church.

From the Wheeling (W. Va.) Register, Feb. 28.

Last evening an immense crowd gathered at the Island M. E. Church to hear Rev. Mr. WEBB's sermon. It being the end of the conference year, more persons were in the church than ever gathered in it before. Just as the preacher had given out his text the joists under the centre of the floor parted with a crash like the roar of artillery, and the floor commenced settling.

The scene that ensued beggars description. Some rushed for the doors, but could not get out for the pressure of the crowd behind them. Women fainted; others uttered wild cries of fear and terror. Men tried to get out of the windows or to push their wives out. One enterprising man, finding that he could not move the bottom sash of a window, and that the top one was partly down, climbed up the window and jumped out. He picked himself off of the ground somewhat bruised. As soon as the first scare was over, and the persons who had remained cool got the others quieted, all got out uninjured. Fortunately, there is no basement under the church, and the floor could only sink about a foot before striking the ground. Had the audience remembered this the excitement would have been unnecessary.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Interesting Meeting of that Body Yesterday—The Threatened Destruction of Sandy Hook Forests—Proposed Congratulations to Mr. Seward—Eloquent Remarks of Hon. Mr. Cowdin on the Life of Mr. Burlingame.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting, at its rooms in William-street, at 1 o'clock P. M., yesterday, the President, WM. E. DODGE, Esq., in the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting Messrs. A. S. JEWELL, E. H. TOMPKINS and WATSON SANFORD were elected members of the Chamber. The Chairman of the Executive Committee reported that that Committee had had before them a memorial in relation to the *Alabama* claims, which they recommended be referred to a special committee. The motion was carried.

The same Committee reported that they had a memorial asking for State aid to the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, which they asked the Chamber to adopt.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING moved to lay the matter over till the next meeting. He was not willing to vote for the proposition to award State aid to the enterprise in question, but as there was to be an address before the Chamber to-day, he did not desire to take up the time of the meeting in discussing the matter. Let it lay over till the next meeting, and then all would have a chance to express their views concerning it.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE said if action favorable to the memorial were to be taken at all, it was necessary to take that action now, as the Legislative session would be too far advanced when the Chamber should meet again in order to make the presentation of the memorial of any benefit to the Company. In his opinion no work since the Erie Canal was so important as this proposed railroad. It would be the means of building up two counties in the interior, (Delaware and Sullivan,) which, although they have paid out freely by tax to help roads in other parts of the State, have never yet received one dollar from the State in behalf of this or any other commercial enterprise of their own.

Mr. WM. E. DODGE said the proposition was a very important one; but the question is, Are we, as a Chamber, prepared to favor a grant of State money to private enterprise, when there is so much complaint among our people as to the onerousness of taxation?

Mr. CONKLING thought it no argument to say that because the two counties which are to be most benefited by this proposed road have not yet received aid from the State, they must therefore get it now. This same idea has been heard before. It had brought Tennessee credit to become a byword over all the country, and had fearfully deranged the finances of that State. If every county which has not been aided by the State must have aid for these private enterprises, we have yet millions of dollars to pay out to sections of the country which, as yet, the foot of white man has not pressed.

The motion to table the memorial was then lost.

After short addresses by Mr. OPDYKE and Mr. A. A. LOW, the memorial was then adopted.

A report was received from the Executive Committee recommending that a special committee be appointed to report what amendment to the by-laws and to the modes of action by the Chamber are expedient. The report was adopted.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, from the Committee appointed at the last meeting to investigate as to the destruction of forests at Sandy Hook, reported that they found the facts to be that the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad Company, whose action in this regard had been complained of, had only cut down a few trees on the inner side of the road, leaving a forest growth three-quarters of a mile wide between it and the shore, and that it is not proposed to cut down any more; that in the opinion of the Committee the removal of these trees did not endanger the stability of Sandy Hook nor of the harbor of New-York, and they therefore recommend that the Chamber take no further action on the subject. The report was adopted.

A report from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the matter of taxing bonds and mortgages was then read, accompanied by a petition to be presented to the Legislature recommending that such tax be abolished. The Committee set forth as reasons for this, that when property is once assessed for taxes it is unfair to compel another payment on the lien; that such double tax tends to drive capitalists to invest in other property exempt from taxation, or in real property in other States, and acts, therefore, adversely with regard to the development of our own financial interests.

The report was adopted, and the petition accompanying ordered to be sent to the Legislature.

A resolution was also adopted giving the sanction of the Chamber to the proposition now before the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, authorizing the improvement of the Welland Canal. Accompanying the same is the hope expressed that the Legislature of the State of New-York will strive to put our own canals in a proper state to meet the growing demands of commerce.

Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY offered a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the Chamber, it is unwise for Congress to undertake the proposed postal telegraph system. The resolution was adopted and copies of the resolution directed to be sent to Congress and to the Postmaster-General.

Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS moved that a special meeting of the Chamber be held on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., in order to elect a Pilot Commissioner in place of Captain AMBROSE SNOW, whose term of office has expired. Carried.

Mr. A. A. LOW presented a preamble and resolutions laudatory of the great public services of Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, and authorizing the officers and ten members of the Chamber to wait upon that gentleman and congratulate him on his safe return to his native country. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, discussion was postponed until the next meeting as to the resolutions adopted by the National Board of Trade at its recent meeting in Richmond; and also as to those in reference to funding the legal-tender notes into bonds bearing interest at the rate of $3 65 per cent. per annum. A Committee of three was then appointed, (Messrs. OPDYKE, CHITTENDEN and SNOW,) to consider and report what action should be taken with regard to the Richmond resolutions.

The resignation of Mr. BOGERT as one of the trustees of the Merchants' Clerks' Savings Fund was announced.

Captain JOHN CODMAN then addressed the Chamber on the subject of free trade in ships, contending that the best means of reviving our commerce is to allow American merchants to purchase ships wherever they can buy them cheapest, and that they should not be deprived of the benefit of sailing them under the American flag, no matter where the vessels may be built.

The thanks of the Chamber were tendered to the Captain for this address.

THE DEATH OF MR. BURLINGAME.

Hon. ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, from the Executive Committee, then announced, in an eloquent address, the death of Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT: A painful duty has been assigned to me by the Executive Committee of the Chamber. A calamity has befallen the interests of commerce and civilization the world over, in the untimely death of our distinguished fellow-countryman ANSON BURLINGAME, late Ambassador from China. Certainly it is but fitting that this Chamber should record its sorrow in fitting terms. My relations to Mr. BURLINGAME [illegible] dates back to my [illegible] and twenty of the most intimate [illegible] ter. Pardon me, Sir, if I say to you that I loved him like a brother. Twenty-one years ago we occupied the same stateroom on a voyage to Europe, and we have since then twice crossed the Atlantic together, enjoying the most intimate fellowship. On going to join my family in Paris last Autumn, the first friendly salutation I received was a telegram from Berlin of "welcome" from him; and just before leaving France, two weeks ago to-day, warm salutations were exchanged. You may imagine that on arriving at this port two days ago I was extremely loath to believe that my long, true and much-loved friend was dead. It is not needful that I speak of Mr. BURLINGAME's brilliant public record in this country, his great services in the cause of liberty and national unity, nor of the courage he exhibited on a memorable occasion in Congress, which elicited the encomiums of generous spirits, and inspired the heart of the North and West as with the blast of the trumpet sounding to battle. Appointed by Mr. LINCOLN our Minister to the proud court of Vienna, he was on his way thither when, at Paris, he received tidings that because of Austria's exceptions to his eloquent advocacy of Sardinian independence, it had been deemed expedient to transfer him as our Minister to China. His dream of spending a few years in contemplating the march of great events, or the frivolities of fashion among the monarchies and at the capitals of Europe, was suddenly dissolved; and with regretful footsteps he left the fascinating metropolis of France and passed on to the discharge of unexpected duties among a strange and mysterious people on the other side of the globe. This, to him, untoward event, and which for the time, seemed to somewhat quench his lofty ambition and close his prospects of future usefulness to his country, became the starting point in a diplomatic career which, for novelty of design, breadth of comprehension and practical services to the cause of commerce, peace and civilization, has scarcely a parallel in our times. When Mr. BURLINGAME had got fairly domiciliated in China, his quick eye, vigorous brain and liberal heart went immediately to work in solving the puzzling problem of the industry, the trade, the literature, the philosophy, the history, the manners, the Government—in a word, the institutions of whatever kind of the wonderful people to whom he was accredited, and about whom the rest of the world knew but little, and seemingly cared as little as it knew. It is one of the highest proofs of the keen sagacity and capacious heart of our friend that he was able to understand and willing to appreciate both the people and the Government of China, thus doing for them and for the world what no other foreigner had ever succeeded in accomplishing; and he early resolved that in due time he would make the true character of this ancient Empire known to the nations of the West. The manner in which he performed this task affords the true test of his genius. Most Ministers, after the expiration of their term of office, not unfrequently dole out what little they had learned among the Chinese, in mere chit-chat at the fireside. Others, of a higher grade or of more studious habits, may have written works about the country. Not thus did Mr. BURLINGAME. While discharging with marked ability his duties as an American envoy, and with a mind overwhelming with information in regard to this strange people, he resolved that his true mission was to lay off his official robes, and in the interest of peace, commerce, international law and modern civilization to introduce China, in her own proper person to the nations of the West, and thus secure her a firm footing among the great Powers of the world. The original conception was as grand and beneficent as its subsequent execution was wise and successful. The wonder to Europe and America was how our countryman was able to so win the confidence of that always mysterious and proverbially seclusive, suspicious and insulated Government, as to induce it to intrust any such mission to anybody, even to a score of its own most trusted and patriotic mandarins—and especially by what charms or magic he had succeeded in causing it to exalt him, a zealous American and genuine Yankee, to the degree of a mandarin of the first class, and bestow upon the representative a Republic, which the masses of the Chinese knew not even by name, the power to negotiate treaties in the name of the Brother of the Sun and Moon with the "outside barbarians" of the uttermost parts of the earth. The winning to himself of this high trust was the most wonderful of Mr. BURLINGAME's achievements. To negotiate a treaty in behalf of China with this country and European States was comparatively a commonplace affair. But for an American to be clothed with the power to do this—therein lay the marvel. Our countryman wrought the diplomatic miracle, and, in due time, clothed with ample powers, introduced the Empire of CONFUCIUS to the Republic of WASHINGTON. How admirably he fulfilled his mission in the United States; how warmly he was greeted by all classes and parties; how his heart was touched by their reception of himself, his associates, and, more than all, his cause; how buoyant and elastic he trod the familiar soil of America; how large were his views and high his aims; how much new and valuable information concerning China he spread before our people; how grandly he vindicated the character of her institutions, while eloquently eulogizing those of his native land we all remember. Nor was he less successful after he crossed the Atlantic, and came in contact with the more formal, more exacting, more cautious, and less liberal governments of Europe. He negotiated with their foremost diplomatists and rulers—with CLARENDON, with NAPOLEON, with BISMARCK—and though their cool, calculating and impassive natures must have ofttimes severely tried his patience, he finally won them all over to the adoption of his views and the favoring of the objects of his mission. The skill which he exhibited in the well-trodden fields of Western diplomacy, the personal magnetism he shed around him, the enthusiasm for his cause which he inspired in those with whom he came often in contact, whether official or unofficial personages, and the tact with which he adapted himself to all classes and conditions of men, were not only extraordinary, but they disclosed the secret by which he had won the confidence of the Government he served. I need not speak in this presence of the character, the objects and vast importance of Mr. BURLINGAME's mission. They are familiar to us all as household words. Europe and America know them by heart. He unlocked the gates of the Chinese wall, and brought its teeming millions up out of the bondage of the ages. He showed them to the outside world, and he showed the outside world to them; and each has profited and will long continue to profit by the exhibition. And this he did in behalf of commerce, agriculture, the arts and sciences, education and religion, international law and orderly government. He benefited every country he visited, but he is the special benefactor of that simple, pacific, honest, industrious nation which contains one-third of the population of the globe, and which will enshrine his name high among its departed sages and nobles. We know that Mr. BURLINGAME counted largely upon the influence of a successful negotiation at St. Petersburg. He was assured in advance of his visit to the Court of the Czar, that the Emperor was ready to receive him with the utmost cordiality, and to enter into a treaty with his Chinese neighbors upon the most favorable terms. But alas, our friend, fresh from his diplomatic triumphs in Western and Central Europe, had scarcely set foot in the Russian capital when, by one sudden blow, and with scarcely a moment's warning, his vigorous frame succumbed to its inclement climate, and he sank untimely into a tomb crowned with lofty purposes, noble deeds, and rare achievements. I have spoken of Mr. BURLINGAME only as a public character. It is not proper that I should here refer to him as a private individual. But I may be pardoned, in closing, if I allude in the briefest terms to his noble presence, his earnest eloquence, his unbounded generosity, his wise moderation, his evenness of temper, his comprehensive judgment, his unswerving integrity, his fervid patriotism, his joyous companionship, his contagious enthusiasm, his personal magnetism, and his warm affection for his friends. Take him for all in all, he was a man of whom his native land may well be proud, whose name and fame the distant people and the great Empire which he served so faithfully will hold in undying rememberance. In conclusion, Mr. President, I submit to the Chamber the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the decease of our distinguished countryman, ANSON BURLINGAME, late Ambassador from China to the United States and to the leading Powers of Europe, the commerce of the world has lost an enthusiastic friend; international law and orderly government, a wise expounder; liberal and just diplomacy, an eminently successful exponent; and modern civilization, an eloquent advocate. In the midst of bright and buoyant life, in the flowing tide of vigorous manhood, in the enjoyment of the golden opinions of the great and good of every clime, and while standing on the broadest field of action, and about to reap the full fruition of his high hopes and of his grand mission, he was suddenly stricken down by the hand of death in the very zenith of his fame.

Resolved, That in the name of our country, which he loved so well, and of mankind, whom he served so faithfully, we deplore the untimely fall of Mr. BURLINGAME; and we tender to his friends everywhere, and especially to his sorely stricken family, our sympathies for their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were adopted.

After approving the project of building a National House of Refuge on Block Island, the meeting then adjourned.

New Music Hall to be Erected in Fourteenth-Street.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS, manufacturers of pianofortes, are about to add to their business in this City an attraction which cannot fail to meet with public approval. It is their design to begin immediately the erection of a private music hall in the rear of their present salesrooms, No. 11 East Fourteenth-street. The building will be of brick, thirty-seven feet wide by forty-nine deep (the size of the hall), and the room when finished will be one of the most tasteful of the kind to be found in the City. It is to be used entirely in connection with their business and for private concerts. The seating capacity will be for about 400 persons. The floor is to be of maple, laid in narrow strips, and surrounded by a border of hard woods handsomely inlaid. The room will be twenty-[illegible] feet in heighth and finished off in white and gold. The light will be admitted from a skylight dome, and from windows in each corner, the hall being partially octagonal in shape. The seats, which it is now proposed to make moveable, will be upholstered to correspond with the decoration of the interior [illegible]

[illegible] the whole arrangement of [illegible] to make it at once [illegible] elegant. The entire cost [illegible] be between $25,000 and $30,0[illegible] the work is Mr. George [illegible] City, and the builder Mr. Philip [illegible]

HABEAS CORPUS.

Jurisdiction of the Court of Special Sessions—Judge McCunn and the Heffernan Case.

Francis Mallen and **John Fitzpatrick**, convicted at Special Sessions, on the 29th of January last, of assault and battery and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, were yesterday brought before Judge **McCunn** on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. **Flannagan** moved for their discharge on the ground that when their trial and conviction was had, no legally-organized Court of Special Sessions was in existence. The statute creating the Court of Special Sessions provided that the Judges elected in the Second and Sixth Districts should hold the Court of Special Sessions. This provision, counsel contended, related to the Judges then elected in those districts, and that their terms having expired on Dec. 31, 1869, and before the trial of the prisoners, a subsequent reëlection was insufficient to constitute them Judges under the act. The discharge was also asked for on the ground that the prisoners had elected to be tried by a jury.

Mr. **Blunt**, on behalf of the people, opposed the motion to discharge. Under the decision of Judge **McCunn**, in the Heffernan case, he said, he had deemed it his duty, and in conformity with the respect due to the Court, to produce the prisoners, and they were in Court accordingly. He nevertheless contended that while the Oyer and Terminer was in session, the writ should have been made returnable there; that the wording of the statute clearly contemplated that the Judges of the Second and Sixth Districts, no matter when or where elected, should constitute the Court of Special Sessions until the repeal of the act; also, that on the question of the prisoners' election to be tried by a jury, the record of conviction rehearsing the fact of his having elected to be tried by the Court of Special Sessions, was conclusive upon a motion of this character.

Judge **McCunn** commended the conduct of the District-Attorney in producing the prisoners in obedience to the order of the Court, notwithstanding he (the District-Attorney) entertained a contrary opinion to the Court as to its jurisdiction in such cases during the session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. He (Judge **McCunn**) had yet seen no reason to change his judgment delivered in the Heffernan case, and until the law there announced was overruled by a higher Court, he must adhere to it; but when so overruled, none would more promptly bow to its authority than he. He would, however, give the question involved in these cases a careful consideration, and therefore requested that the counsel on both sides hand up their briefs. The prisoners were remanded to the City Prison until the further order of the Court.

ANOTHER ERNOCH ARDEN.

His Twins Buried and His Wife Married to Another—She Has Him Arrested on a Charge of Abandonment.

On Wednesday **Catharine Cantrell**, residing at No. 61 Greenwich-street, and a woman of middle age, applied to Justice **Dowling** for the purpose of securing the arrest of **John Cantrell**, her husband, on a charge of abandonment. A warrant was issued, and the accused was duly arraigned before the Magistrate, when he, through counsel, made the defence that **Catharine** had another husband living.

John O'Connell, proprietor of a sailor's boarding house at No. 19 Pearl-street, testified that he had known the complainant for over five years; in 1864 she came to his house with a man named **Gould**, whom she introduced as her husband; this man disappeared soon after, and the woman informed **O'Connell** that he had enlisted in the navy, and she had received $200 as his bounty, and added that she had caused him to enlist in the army once before and got $400 bounty money. **Gould** had not been seen until within the past fortnight, when he visited the boarding house in company with the defendant in the present case.

Chas. H. Morse, residing at No. 208 South Fourth-street, Williamsburg, testified that he became acquainted with **Gould** a few weeks ago, when the latter came on board a schooner at Philadelphia and worked his passage to this City; **Gould** told the witness that he had a wife living at No. 19 Pearl-street, whom he had not seen for some years; they called at **O'Connell's** house together and saw **Catharine**, who immediately recognized **Gould** as "Alph," and said, "Your's were twins, and are both dead;" she also told **Gould** that she had married another man, and would show him the person if he would wait until night.

Considerable cross-examination by the Magistrate of the complainant, the prisoner and the witnesses elicited the fact that **Catharine** gave birth to twins a few months after her marriage to **Cantrell**, who buried them in proper manner when death occurred, a few days after. **Cantrell** knew he was not the father, yet declared he had lived happily with her until he discovered the fact of the first marriage. As **Cantrell** stated that the first husband had shipped from Philadelphia in a vessel for Matanzas, the Magistrate decided to adjourn the case for two weeks in order that search may be made for proof of the first marriage.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed since the last report and for the week ending Wednesday, March 3, 1870:

BRICK FRONTS.

One music hall, No. 11 East Fourteenth-street, 49x37, basement and one story; **Chickering & Sons**, owners.

One prison, No. 34 East Twenty-ninth-street, (rear,) 25x27, one story, connected with the Twenty-ninth-street Station House; Corporation of the City, owners.

One factory, No. 182 Suffolk-street, 24x60, five stories; **J. N. Reynolds**, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north side of Seventy-eighth-street, 169 feet east of First-avenue, 20x56, two stories; **Joseph Moullett**, owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 349 West Forty-third-street, 25x23, three stories; **Thomas Crowley**, owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 253 West Twenty-eighth-street, 12.6x50, three stories; **S. C. Williams**, owner.

One storehouse, north side of Thirty-fifth-street, 175 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 25x96.6, three stories; **Rohe Brothers**, owners.

Three stores and tenements, west side of Second-avenue, 25 feet north of Seventy-sixth-street, 26.6x60, four stories; **Glockner & Martin**, owners.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. 190 and 192 Monroe-street, 25x19, five stories; **J. Bohnet**, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. 104 and 106 First-street, 20x52, five stories; Trustees of St. Nicholas Congregation, owners.

One store and tenement, No. 353 West Thirty-seventh-street, 25x42, cellar and five stories; **John Guth** and **Kaufman**, owners.

One store and tenement, No. 113 Rivington-street, 22x50, five stories; **Felix Stoible**, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 270 Stanton-street, 24.5x54, five stories; **J. D. Schomacher**, owner.

One store and tenement, northeast corner of Greenwich-avenue and Eleventh-street, 23.6x12 to 17, four stories; **Hugh Clark**, owner.

One dancing platform, north side of Eighty-fourth-street, 300 feet east of Avenue B, 100x54, one story; **Charles Sulzer**, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One first-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, 260 feet west of Sixth-avenue, 16x20, two stories; **Terence Kane**, owner.

One factory and dwelling, south side of Thirty-seventh-street, 250 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 25x30, two stories; **A. Rahal**, owner.

SUMMARY.

Total number of buildings	21
Brick fronts	19
Frame buildings	2
Music hall	1
Prison	1
First-class dwellings	2
Second-class dwellings	2
Stores and tenements	11
Miscellaneous	4

Supposed Incendiarism.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the unoccupied portion of the large frame building in One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, but was soon extinguished. Two hours subsequently it broke out again, and did considerable damage to the furniture of the occupants of the other part of the house. The fire is regarded as of suspicious origin. The matter will be investigated.

At about the same hour another fire, of supposed incendiary origin, was discovered in the rear cellar of No. 118 First-avenue, and extinguished before it had done much damage, although it occasioned such alarm among the numerous tenants of the house that they were in peril of inflicting serious injuries upon themselves by jumping from the windows in their fright. In this case the fire was more plainly the work of design, as the person applying the match had forcibly entered the cellar by removing a board in the partition, and the fire had been communicated to a lot of loose hay used in packing crockery. No clue to the perpetrator has yet been discovered.

Probable Postponement of the McFarland Trial.

Next week was the time fixed for the commencement of the celebrated McFarland-Richardson murder case, in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge **Bedford**. It is now understood, however, that an application will be made for an adjournment by the prisoner's counsel at the opening of the March Term of the Court, on the ground that about two weeks' additional time is needed to fully prepare the defence. A host of persons, including many of public prominence, are expected to appear as witnesses at the trial.

Movements of Hon. W. H. Seward.

Yesterday morning, Mr. **Seward**, accompanied by his son, Mr. **F. W. Seward**, drove out in a carriage, and called on Mr. **Thurlow Weed**, at his residence No. [illegible] West Twelfth-street, returning in the afternoon. [illegible] received several [illegible] for the veteran statesman. In the [illegible] dined with Mr. **J. C. F[illegible]**, [illegible] at his residence, corner of Twen[illegible]-street and Madison-avenue. The following gentlemen called upon Mr. **Seward** yesterday: Mr. T. Shankland, J. S. Bosworth, Mr. [illegible] Emott, S. B. Ruggles, Abraham Lent, Waldemar de Bodisco, Secretaire de la Legation Imperiale de Russia; G. B. Robinson, Judge Van Vorst, C. H. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. John Bigelow, Mr. Astor, G. F. Betts, ex-Postmaster Randall and W. J. Bartlett.

Opening of Primary School No. 13.

The new building of Primary School No. 13, in Downing-street, near Bleecker, was opened yesterday for occupation, with public exercises. The schoolhouse is a neat-looking structure, built of brick, with granite facings, three stories high, and roofed in the Mansard style. It cost about $68,000, and can accommodate over 800 pupils. Yesterday's exercises were of the usual character on public-school occasions. The children, boys and girls, assembled in the main room on the second floor, while their parents and friends crowded along the wall, aisles and about the doors to listen to the readings and singing. The School Trustees were present, one of whom, Mr. **James W. Farr**, presided. On the platform were seated Mr. **Larremore**, President of the Board of Education, and invited persons, by a few of whom short addresses were made. The exercises of the opening passed off to the satisfaction of all. Miss **M. Louisa Roome** is Principal of the school.

The Nitro-Glycerine Explosion—Verdict.

Coroner **Bathgate** held an inquest yesterday upon the body of **Michael Sullivan**, of Seventh-street, Morrisania, who came to his death by the accidental explosion of some nitro-glycerine on the Fleetwood Park race course. A verdict in accordance was rendered. **John Ellis**, who was dangerously injured at the same time, it is understood remains in a very critical situation. The rest of the persons injured are said to be doing well.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART I. AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10.30 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
2945—Potter vs. Hymer.	6105—Fischer vs. Stahl.
3283—Lesby vs. Atwood.	6183—Jessup vs. Savage.
3889—Scherer vs. Lachenmayer.	6203—Caldwell vs. Davis.
3900—Samuels vs. Harris.	6332—Hadden vs. Thompson.
4073—Sigel vs. Levy.	6375—Gallon vs. Karst.
4083—Siegel vs. Meyer.	6447—Williams vs. Lewis.
5361—Trundy vs. Young.	6537—Palmer vs. Nelson.
5507—Davidson vs. Lindsley	6549—Brown vs. Simpson.
5591—Kirstead vs. Orange and Alexandria R. R. Co.	6571—Bardwell vs. Schonwald.
5595—Grube vs. Kuster.	6573—Parker vs. Deegan.
5857—Way vs. Gillman.	6559—Circle vs. Nash.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
5994—Chelnis vs. Carter.	5830—Weed vs. Bridgewater Paint and Color Co.
6148—Lerhan vs. McKinley.	5832—Same vs. Same.
6150—Same vs. Same.	5970—Richardson vs. Darby
6516—Crommelin vs. Orcutt.	6084—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.
5018—Newton vs. Kingsland.	6110—Fisher vs. Hollacker.
6426—Dryden vs. Keeting.	6122—Brown vs. Jones.
6556—Selling vs. Spear.	6140—Nicholson vs. Packer.
6436—Welbech vs. Henckel.	6194—Kellenger vs. Van Pelt.
3282—Wilson vs. Ackerman.	6200—Corey vs. Case.
3412—Claflin vs. Rydenburgher.	6216—Condit vs. Beals.
3902—Frost vs. Peil.	6218—Craig vs. Parker.
4176—Ward vs. Dixon.	6260—Shortland vs. Van Nostrand.
4268—Hagel vs. Koehendoerfer.	6346—Myers vs. Stebbins.
4416—Miller vs. Hutchins.	6386—Kellogg vs. Dippell.
4588—Fifth National Bank vs. Olean.	6456—Woodruff vs. Gerrard.
4796—Same vs. Same.	6482—Newark City Bank vs. Price.
4818—Hoffman vs. Wagner.	6506—Southard vs. Stevens.
4820—Same vs. Same.	6509—Mitchell vs. Stevens.
4978—Deutsch vs. Murray.	6530—Baldwin vs. Crawford.
5470—Cheeseman vs. Buchmen.	6546—Kruecker vs. Hofferberth.
5472—Same vs. Same.	6600—Gillis vs. Ryan.
5506½—Shaw vs. Weeks.	6618—Blunt vs. Kane.
5528—Atwater vs. Stiger.	6632—Ball vs. Kennard.
5530—Weston vs. Wilson.	6654—Wright vs. Feeters.
5540—Frank vs. Culman.	6658—Albany City Ins. Co. vs. Poppe.
5552—Elkins vs. Rosenbaum.	6324—Bull's Head Bank vs. Gale.
5630—Kellogg vs. Hunt.	6568—Dickinson vs. Walker
5676—Guenbaum vs. Budd.	5502—Seigrist vs. Zanfretta
5702—Wise vs. Fremont.	6616—Claflin vs. Nusbaum.
5736—Christie vs. Walbridge.	2668—Murray vs. Gordon.
5772—Bradish vs. Payne.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
109—Smith vs. Snider.	227—Taler vs. Moore.
221—Commercial Ex. Bank vs. Hart.	220—Manning, Jr. vs. Goodenough.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.

Nos.	Nos.
129—Meyer vs. National Express and Transportation Co.	272—Kipp, Receiver, vs. Corwin.
	273—Norton vs. Parsons.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Non-Jury Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
554—Elias vs. Reed.	637—Bisgood vs. O'Sullivan
488—Leslie vs. Mills.	650—Morse vs. Thorne.
628—John vs. Ashton.	652—Newman vs. Bennett.
629—Same vs. Same.	653—Levy vs. Diehl.
630—Same vs. Same.	660—Combs vs. Mangam.
631—Same vs. Same.	661—Poillon vs. McNiese.
634—Beer vs. Whitney.	

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
472—Klaber vs. Mauner.	644—Burdall vs. Keppler.
592—Roame vs. Drake.	645—Allen vs. Hadley.
598—Wolf vs. Sulzbacker.	647—Banks vs. Ackerson.
502—Vrede vs. North.	648—Manning vs. Hawkins.
531—McCram vs. Am. Nickel Plating Co.	654—Spingarn vs. Zwey.
636—Wilson vs. Levy.	655—Levy vs. Stern.
638—Lyon vs. Berger.	656—Muithrop vs. Koop.
640—Smith vs. Flynn.	657—Snyder vs. St. John.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Barton M. Johnson and Jerome Bradley, (continued;) grand larceny.	6—The People vs. Lawrance Hines; felonious assault and battery.
2—The People vs. Jerome Bradley, (continued) forgery.	7—The People vs. Benjamin Mallory; felonious assault and battery.
3—The People vs. Michael Kavanagh and Joseph White; robbery.	8—The People vs. William Miller; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. James McCann and John Love; burglary.	9—The People vs. William Miller and Henry Miller; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. Lawrance Hines; burglary.	10—The People vs. James Miner; mayhem.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 3.

By Judge Spencer.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Adams *vs.* Corwin; Martin *vs.* Corwin; Holderiffer *vs.* Zimmer; Gray *vs.* Fisk, Jr.; Myer *vs.* Rooke; Carpenter *vs.* Brown; Claflin *vs.* Gainger; Augunot *vs.* Darling; Winant *vs.* Linneman; Chadwick *vs.* Morgan.

Burke *vs.* The Forty-second-street, &c., Railroad Company; order dismissing complaint.

By Judge Freedman.

Townshend *vs.* Gould &c.; case and exceptions settled as within. Ordered that the same be filed and annexed to the judgment roll.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 3.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Harrold *vs.* Gunn; motion granted on defendant stipulating not to sue.

Ashton *vs.* John; order settled.

Burkitt *vs.* Beman; see memorandum.

Blake *vs.* Graw; motion granted.

Herschhauer *vs.* Hotlbeck; order settled.

Peck *vs.* Fitz Henri; order settled.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT BROOKLYN—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Commissioner Jones.

A CURIOUS COUNTERFEITING CASE.

In this Court yesterday Wm. W. Applegate, an operative of the secret service division of the Treasury Department, made an affidavit that he is informed and believes that John Storey, Jr., who resides at Richmond Valley, Staten Island, N. Y., has metallic plates engraven after the similitude of the plate authorized by the statutes of the United States, from which last-mentioned plate proprietary stamps of the denomination of one cent have been printed, with intent to use the first-mentioned plate in forging and counterfeiting.

On being brought before Commissioner **Story**, he alleged that while oyster fishing in Prince's Bay, he had dragged up the plate, and had not used it for any fraudulent purpose. He had offered it for sale yesterday for $500, but the party to whom the transaction was proposed, happening unfortunately to be a detective, he was forthwith arrested. He was held to answer in $2,000 bail, which he stated would be forthcoming. Meanwhile he is detained and the case was adjourned for two days to admit of a further arrest being made.

The following reports have been filed by Commissioner **Jones**, relative to the following matters, which were remitted to him by the Court for the purpose of assessing the damages sustained by the respective libelants. Ten days have been allowed the defendants to file exceptions in the *City of Norwich* case, in that of the *Alida* four days:

Richard L. Campbell et al. *vs.* The Steamboat *City of Norwich*, &c.; value of the goods lost at the City of New-York, where they were to be delivered, $3,[illegible]; interest from April, 1866, at seven per cent., $[illegible]; total, $4,043 66. The Amoskeag Company *vs.* The Steamboat *City of Norwich*, &c.; goods lost as above, less certain reductions, $11,706 17. The Salisbury Mills *vs.* The Steamboat *City of Norwich*; goods lost as above, $[illegible] 82. The Stark Mills *vs.* The Steamboat *City of Norwich*; goods lost as above, $8,018 69. James M. Beebe et al. *vs.* The Steamboat *City of Norwich*; goods lost as above, $1,835 [illegible]. George Place et al. *vs.* The Steamboat *City of Norwich*; goods lost as above, $[illegible]. The Security Insurance Company *vs.* The Steamboat *Alida*; value of cargo insured [illegible] sum [illegible], with additions of interest, &c., $4,[illegible]

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

According to the existing [illegible] Judges Blatchford and Benedict [illegible] turn in their respective Courts [illegible] will be made up [illegible] of March, [illegible] on the first Wednesday of April, [illegible] of June, [illegible] September and of November. During [illegible] when there is no Admiralty calendar in the Eastern District, parties desiring to try any Admiralty cases may apply, on two days' notice, to have a day of trial fixed, subject to the engagements of counsel in Admiralty cases elsewhere.

SUPREME COURT—BROOKLYN—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Pratt.

Victor Vandervoort was yesterday brought from the County Jail on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The prisoner was incarcerated on an order of affiliation, and his release is now claimed on the ground that the document was void on account of a mistake being made in writing the date 1870, instead of 1869, and the question is whether the Court has the power to go behind the commitment, which was regular on its face. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Justices **Hogan**, **Scott** and **McQuade** presided jointly in this Court yesterday. There were thirty-eight cases before them, a large number of which were complaints for assault. A Fourth Ward demirep, named Margaret Robinson, was charged with robbing a man of a watch, after having induced him to enter a saloon with her while he was in an intoxicated condition. Justice **Hogan** spoke of the frequency of such offences, and subsequently sent the accused to the Penitentiary for six months. An old woman, named Susanna Fox, arrested on complaint of her daughter for drunkenness, was sent to the Penitentiary for four months for having bitten Officer Whitcombe while he was in the act of taking her to the Station House. Several petty sentences were imposed, after which the Court adjourned until Saturday.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 3, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81, C. c	116
15,000	U.S.5-20 C., '62..	114
1,000	do.........c	113¾
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64,	112¾
16,000	do............	112¾
4,000	do............	112½
6,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65,	113
9,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........	111⅜
75,000	do............	111¼
25,000	do............	111⅜
3,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....	111⅜
15,000	U.S.5-20 C.'67.s3	112
200,000	do............	112
15,000	do............c	111⅞
30,000	do............	111⅞
10,000	do..........b3	111⅞
60,000	U.S.5-20C.,'68.	111⅜
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	45¾
10,000	do............	46
10,000	Tenn. 6s, ex c..	55¼
10,000	Va. St. 6s, x. c...	67⅜
10,000	do............	67½
1,500	do............	67⅜
10,000	do............	67½
35,000	Vir. St. 6s, n.b.c	67
2,000	do............	67
48,000	Missouri 6s......	94
25,000	do............	93¾
5,000	do............	93⅞
1,000	La. State 6s.....	72
10,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds.	72½
5,000	Rhode Island 6s.	99½
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s...	45¼
5,000	N. C. St. 6s, n. bet. call....	24
3,000	Hud. R. R. 2d S. F. Bds........	105½
5,000	M. So. S.F.Bds.	98
10,000	P. R. R. 7s, Gu'd by St. Mo.....	98
2,000	Erie 2d M., '79..	90½
1,000	Erie 3d M........	89½
7,000	Erie 4th M........	85½
3,000	Clev. & P. 3d M.	90
10,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d M.....	88¾
3,000	O. & M. Con. Bds............	88½
1,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv........	90½
10,000	do............	90¾
1,500	Chi. & Alt. I. B.	91½
2,000	M. & St. P. 1st	92½
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d...	83¼
7,000	C. & N. W. 1st	94½
1,000	C. & N.W. Int.b	88
10,000	C. & N.W. Con. Con'ble Bds....	86
4,000	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds............	95
21,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s...........	98
5,000	N. J. Cen. N.B.	98
12,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d..........	97¾
1,000	Morris & Es. 1st	102
5,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d M........	58
5,000	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.........	84½
500	Lake S. Div. B's	90
2,000	Am. D. & Imp. Co., 7s........	94

$32,250	N.Y.H.C. & R. R. Cer..........	94⅛
20,000	do............	94⅛
20,000	do..... bet. call	94⅛
20	Merchants' Ex. Bk	124
100	Bk. of Commerce.	123
10	Bank of N. Amer.	147
50	Fourth N. Bank..	102½
10	Merch. Ex. Bank.	105
100	Ocean Bank......	90
100	Quicksilver	12¼
100	do............	12⅜
300	Canton..... bet. c	62
100	do............	62¼
10	Mariposa Pf.....	19
100	Pacific M... bet. c.	38⅛
100	do............	38½
100	do............	38⅜
100	Wells-Fargo Ex..	21½
125	A. M. U. Ex... b. c.	38
600	N. Y. C. & H. R..	96¾
100	do..........s3	96⅞
5	do............	97
400	do..... bet. call	96⅛
500	do............	96⅜
100	do............	96⅜
100	Erie R..........	25⅜
100	Erie Pref........	43
100	Reading.........	97⅜
500	do............	97⅜
200	L. S. & M. S. R. s3	87⅝
100	do..........b3	87⅛
525	do............	87¾
100	do..... bet. call	87⅝
100	do............	87⅞
1500	do............	87¼
40	Mich. Cen. R. b. c	120¾
200	Chic. & N. W....	72¾
100	do............	72¾
100	do.........s30	72½
100	do..... bet. call	72⅝
300	do............	72⅝
1500	do............	72½
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	88¾
50	do.... bet. call	88
200	do............	88⅛
110	N. J. Cen........	103
100	do.... bet. call	103½
20	Chi. & R. I.......	120⅜
100	do............	120¼
28	do.... bet. call	120¾
200	Mil. & St. P.....	63¼
100	do............	63⅝
100	do............	63⅝
400	Mil. & St. P. Pf...	77
400	Tol., W. & W......	44
87	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar............	92
100	Alt. & T. H.....	35
200	Chic. & Alt.......	114
100	do............	114⅞
100	Chic. & Alt. Pf....	115
500	Ohio & Miss......	30¾
28	Del., L. & W. R....	104
12	do............	106
46	N. Y. & N. H. R..	142½
100	Bos., H. & E.....	7⅛
100	do..........b30	7½
200	Morris & Essex..	87¾
200	H. & St. J.......	107⅜
100	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	107¾
400	Col., C. & I. Cen..	20⅜
50	Dub. & S. C. R...	109

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	116¾
2,000	do.........b3	115¾
2,000	do............	116
15,000	do..........b3	116
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62, small........	113¾
10,000	do..........b3	113¾
2,000	do............	113⅞
27,500	U.S.5-20C.,'65n c	111¾
1,500	do............	111
10,000	U. S. 5-20C.,'65..	112¾
5,500	do............	112⅞
1,500	do............	112¾

$62,000	U.S.5-20 C., '67	111⅜
55,000	do............	111⅜
5,000	do............c	111⅜
107,000	do............	111¼
5,000	do............	111⅜
10,000	U.S.5-20 C., '68..	111⅜
13,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	107⅝
6,500	do............	107⅝
8,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅜
12,000	do............	108¾
65,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....	111⅜
25,000	do............	111⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s, x. c..	55½
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	45¼
30,000	do.........s60	45⅜
15,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	23½
1,000	do............	23¾
12,000	do............	23
5,000	Mo. St. 6s........	94
30,000	do............	94⅛
5,000	La. 6s............	72½
15,000	La. 6s, Lev. B...	72½
7,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	92½
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M........	104
2,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv........	90½
5,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M........	80¼
10,000	do............	80⅜
5,000	Col., C. & I. C. 2d M........	59½
3,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	89½
100	Canton Co.........	61¾
100	do..... bet. call	61¾
145	W. U. Tel..........	33
35	Pacific Mail........	38
100	do............	37¾
200	do..... bet. call	37⅞
100	Wells-Fargo Ex...	21½
100	A. M. U. Ex........	37½
100	U. S. Ex..........	51½
20	do............	52
25	Erie R............	25⅜
100	do... bet. call	25⅜

$700	N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs.........	94⅞
200	N.Y.Cen. & H. R.	96⅞
600	do... bet. call	96⅝
500	do.........s60	96⅝
400	Harlem... bet. call	145
200	L. S. & M. S. R....	87⅜
300	do... bet. call	87⅝
50	Chic. & N. W.....	72⅝
100	do............	72⅝
400	do.........s30	72⅜
400	do... bet. call	72⅝
1000	do............	72¾
100	do............	72⅜
20	Mor. & Essex.....	87¾
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf...	88⅞
100	N. J. Cen. R......	103
100	Chi. & R. I.... b.c.	120¾
100	Mil. & St. P.... b30	63¾
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf...	77
100	do............	76¾
10	Alt. & T. H.........	35
200	Alt. & T. H. Pf....	63
100	Chic. & Alt........	115
400	Ohio & Miss......	30½
100	St. L. & Iron M....	43
300	Col., C. & I. C. R.	20⅜
200	do............	20½
50	D. & S. C. R.......	109½
5	New Jersey R.....	118
200	Bos., H. & Erie R	7

THURSDAY, March 3—P. M.

The leading Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges reduced their rates this morning to the basis of 108½ ₱ cent. 60 days' London, and 109½ ₱ cent. sight bills. The Continental figures were reduced to correspond, placing Paris 60 days' at 5f. 19⅜c., and sight at 5f. 17½c., to the dollar. There is a free supply of outside Bills drawn against Cotton and American Stocks and Bonds, which the Bankers buy at ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. below their own rates. The condition of the market, as much with reference to the large and constant offering of Exchange as to the reduced rates, has further weakened the pressure on Gold, and sales to-day were made full ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. below the closing quotation of last night. By sympathy the Public Funds are also lower by ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., and the 5-20s of 1867 sold down to 111¼ ₱ cent. The other Gold-bearing United States Stocks were down in proportion. It is rumored that sales are being made here as on Foreign account, the 5 20s of 1867 being relatively higher in New-York than in London. It does not follow that the Bonds are brought home under this operation, but they are sold here and borrowed for immediate delivery, and bought in London, and held there for the turn in the markets. The other 5-20s scarcely admit, at present quotations, of this sort of speculation, the 1862s being more nearly equalized between the markets. At the general decline in prices to-day there was a large business done, more activity being shown at the Government Board of the Stock Exchange than at any time during the week.

In other departments of the Exchange there was an active speculation in the Southern State Bonds and in the Railway Shares, and quite a free demand for the Railway Mortgages, of old dates, paying their interest in Currency. By private sale we hear of considerable sums of the more recent Mortgages, promising interest in Gold, for the Continental markets, and also of Chicago and other City Bonds paying interest in Currency, for the same markets. It is these operations which contribute to the abundant offering of Exchange. The Bankers who buy and transmit these Bonds draw at sight on the basis of 109@109½ ₱ cent. on London. The aggregate sum of Exchange thus created in the course of each week, in addition to the Merchant Bills and Southern Bank Bills, made against Cotton and other produce, is very large. This explanation is important, as accounting for the seemingly [illegible] fact that Exchanges goes down rather than upon the decline in Gold, which, otherwise, ought to induce a good demand and stiffer rates for Bills.

The New-York and Western Railroads, with very few exceptions, are showing a larger gross traffic and a cheaper percentage of expenses than this time last year. The expenses have been especially affected by the open Winter, and millions of dollars have been saved to the Railway interest by the favorable weather since the 1st of December. The New-York Central and Hudson River line alone, we have reason to know, is over a million of dollars better off in the article of running expenses than if a hard Winter had been experienced. The Northwest, the Lake Shore and the Rock Island lines have also been running on a reduced scale of expenses. But against this consideration the bearish interest in the market has operated with much seeming confidence against most of these Roads, singling out the Northwest and Lake Shore, and until recently the Rock Island, which has proved too much for this speculation, as vulnerable objects of attack. The same interest shows itself against New-York Central and Hudson River, but not to the same large measure of *short* sales. To-day the February traffic over the Lake Shore line is announced as over a million of dollars, say $1,006,951, as against $880,593 same month last year; and the Rock Island $398,200, against $306,200 same month last year. The market was active through both Boards of the Exchange, but later in the day prices became irregular and generally lower than the best sales yesterday. In the Southern Bonds there was a further break in the North Carolina special tax Bonds down to 22@22¼ ₱ cent., and new Tennessees were also weak. Virginias, Missouris and Louisianas were strong. The old Virginia Bonds, known as ex-coupons, are being rapidly taken up for English account, and we understand the Louisiana Levee 6 ₱ cents are taking the same direction.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night. There was a further decided decline in United States 5-20s of 1867-68, and Gold and Exchange were weak:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 3.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	108½	108¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114½	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	112½	111
American Gold Coin	115½	114¾
Bills on London, 60 days	108¾	108½
New Bonds of Tennessee	45¾	45½
North Carolina Bonds, new	24	22¼
New-York Cen. and Hudson	96½	95¾
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Cert'fs	94½	93¾
Reading Railroad	97½	97
Chicago and Rock Island	120½	120
Northwestern Common	72½	71¾
Northwestern Preferred	88½	87¾
Pacific Mail Company	38½	37¾
St. Paul Preferred	76½	75¾
St. Paul Common	63½	62¾
Lake Shore	87½	86½
Erie	25½	25¼
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	29¾
New-Jersey Central	103	102½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. coupon, 1881	115⅝	5-20 reg., 1867	111⅛
5-20 coupon, 1862	113⅝	5-20 coupon, 1867	111⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	112⅛	5-20 coupon, 1868	111⅛
5-20 coupon, 1864	112⅜	10-40 registered	108⅛
5-20 coupon, 1865	112⅜	10-40 coupon	108⅛
5-20 coupon, n. i., 1865	111	6s Currency	111

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	55⅛	Rhode Island 6s	99¾
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	45⅛	Alabama 5s	62
Virginia 6s, ex. coup.	68	Alabama 8s	94
Virginia 6s, new bds.	66½	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '75	102
Georgia 7s, new bds.	92½	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	103
North Carolina 6s	45	Illinois Canal bds., '70	100⅛
North Carolina 6s, n.b.	22¼	Illinois Coupon 6s, '77	100⅛
South Carolina 6s	87	Illinois Coupon 6s, '79	100⅛
South Carolina 6s, n.b.	79	Illinois War Loan	100⅛
S. Car., Apl. and Oct.	83	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	109
Missouri 6s	93⅞	N. Y. Cou. Bounty. L.	109⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	93⅛	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	110
Louisiana 6s	72	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	109
Louisiana 6s, Lev. B.	72	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	108
Louisiana 8s, Lev. B.	81	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	108
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90⅞	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89	Morris & Essex 1st	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87⅛	Morris & Essex 2d	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	87⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	N. J. Cen. 1st	102
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	89⅛	N. J. Cen. 2d	100⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	85⅛	N. J. Cen. New B'ds.	98⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	88⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	105⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	105	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	97⅛
Harlem 1st	102	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	93
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	109	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	95
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	97	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	90
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	74
Cen. Pac. Bonds	95	Chic. & Alton 1st	101
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	105	Chic. & Alton Inc.	101
Alton & T. H. 1st	94⅛	Ohio & Miss 1st	95
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	80	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	82⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	76	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	95
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	96	Penin. R. R. Bonds	87⅛
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	87	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	84
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	103
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	89	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	89
H. & St. Joe. L. G'ts	108	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92
Del., L. & West. 1st	102	Mar. & Cin. 1st	87
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	90	Chic. & Mil. 1st	91
Tol. & Wab. 2d	82⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	80⅛
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	76	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	56
Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	77	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Gt. West. 1st, '88	105	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	80
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	81	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	78
Gal. & Chic. 2d	93		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	137	Hanover	106
Manhattan	140	Irving	116
Merchants'	124	Metropolitan	138½
Mechanics'	140	Grocers'	115
City	220	Market	120
Phenix	108	Nassau	107
Tradesmen's	155	Corn Exchange	125
Greenwich	218	Continental	98¼
National	117	Commonwealth	112½
Leather Manuf'rs	190	New-York County	200
State of New-York	105½	Importers' & Trad'rs'	145
Commerce	122¼	Park	168
Ocean	90	Fourth National	102¼
Mercantile	115	Ninth National	109
American Exchange	113	Tenth National	105
Chatham	165	Oriental	150
Bank of N. America	103		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 3.

General balance yesterday	$84,537,875 80
Gold receipts	692,744 55
Gold payments	325,445 11
Gold balance	95,944,979 79
Currency receipts	1,110,516 66
Currency payments	1,395,050 05
Currency balance	4,585,485 68
General balance	86,036,493 64
Customs	657,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, MARCH 3.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Edmund D. Randolph & Co

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100	100¼
City 6s, new	101⅛	101½
Camden and Amboy	115⅞	116
Pennsylvania Central	57	57⅛
Reading	97⅝	97¾
Lehigh Valley	54⅞	54½
Catawissa Preferred	34½	35
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅜	28
Northern Central	46	46½
Lehigh Navigation	31½	31¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	90½	90¾

The Executive management of the New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated line, and of the New-York and Harlem line, is in the hands of Mr. **Cornelius Vanderbilt** and of his son, Mr. **William H. Vanderbilt**, the latter being Vice-President of both lines. Mr. **Daniel Torrance**, the son-in-law of Mr. **Vanderbilt**, who, as Vice-President of the New-York Central, last year proved his energy and efficiency, retired on the Consolidation of the Central and Hudson from the Vice-Presidency, but continued to serve the joint interest until last month at Albany in the absence in Europe of Mr. **B. E. Worcester**, the Secretary of the Company. No other change in the Executive of any of the Vanderbilt roads, we feel authorized to say in reply to certain recent newspaper paragraphs, is contemplated.

Attention is directed to the 7 ₱ cent. Gold-bearing Bonds of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, (the Eastern branch of the contemplated Northern Pacific Railway,) from St. Paul to Duluth on Lake Superior, advertised by Messrs. **Jay Cooke & Co.**

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"A partial strike has begun in the anthracite coal regions, but there is reason to believe that it will not widely extend or be of long duration. Advices from the Hazleton region on Tuesday stated that all the miners in that place and vicinity with the exception of **A. Pardee & Co.**'s men, have stopped work. The miners in the immediate vicinity of Wilkesbarre, (Wyoming region,) also struck on Tuesday as was anticipated, but the probabilities are that they will resume work in a few days. The Scranton, Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania mines are all in operation, and it is not believed that they will be affected by the present strike. At a meeting of the miners in the Scranton region on the 1st instant, the Delaware and Hudson men voted not to suspend until some future time, when it becomes more general in other districts. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western men also refuse to suspend at present. The district Presidents of the Miners' Unions have notified the men to hold a meeting for the purpose of organizing a general strike, but the advices are that the principal operators are of opinion that there will be no regular strike, but only a temporary suspension of work for a few days, until a thorough understanding can be obtained between the men and the companies."

The *Alta California* of Feb. 24 says the demand for duties has been as follows:

Feb. 17	$37,406 09	Feb. 21	$26,910 53
Feb. 18	28,118 86	Feb. 23	14,193 72
Feb. 19	29,201 07		
Total			$135,829 27
Previously			859,517 55
Total Jan. 1 to Feb. 24			$995,346 82
Same period 1869			973,807 52
Increase			$21,539 30

The supply of bullion has been regular for the season, and is likely to be much increased by the falling rains as soon as the roads shall again have been improved. There were numerous washings, which, in view of the backwardness of rain, were about to be abandoned for the season, but the timely rain will now promote great activity among them. There was an arrival of over $1,000,000 Japanese gold coin, which will pass into the Mint.

The shipments of treasure have been comparatively as follows:

To—	1869.	1870.
New-York per railroad	......	$329,104 00
New-York per steamer	$336,009 80	......
England	575,900 21	477,286 46
France	......	94,592 42
Chili	......	239,512 78
Puntas Arenas	18,657 60	......
Panama	20,000 00	10,000 00
Total	$950,567 61	$1,150,496 67
Previously by steamer	5,576,801 54	3,330,100 86
Previously by railroad	......	1,798,568 80
Total since Jan. 1	$6,527,369 15	$6,279,166 33

Of the total exports this week, $271,150 was gold coin, of which $551,150 was to New-York per rail. The export of gold bullion reached $502,823 14, of which $239,512 79 was fine gold to Chili.

The combined exports of treasure and merchandise have been as follows:

	1869.	1870.
Merchandise	$359,050 00	$168,065 00
Previously	2,427,355 00	2,331,536 00
Total since Jan. 1	$2,786,405 00	$2,299,601 00
Specie, mercantile account	6,527,369 15	6,277,166 33
Add duties	973,807 52	995,346 82
Total exports	$10,288,582 67	$9,674,114 15

There is a marked decline in the exports of merchandise. The detail of the exports is as follows:

Export values from Feb. 17 to 23 inclusive:

To.	Vessel.	Value.
New York	Golden City	$91,540
Panama	Golden City	7,214
Manzanillo	Golden City	[illegible]
Guaymas	Flora	[illegible]
Sydney	Sparkling Dew	[illegible]
Arica (Peru)	Emma Maria	4,171
Victoria	A. P. Jordan	21,958
Total		$168,065

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.

We desire to call the attention of our customers to the above bonds. One of the few Securities we feel safe in recommending as good.

The importance of the route connecting the head of the Mississippi River navigation with the head of Lake Superior, and receiving the trade of the five railroads centering at St. Paul, will insure to this road a large and profitable trade. The Land grant—**1,632,000 acres**—is in itself an amply sufficient basis for the mortgage, ($4,500,000;) and all proceeds of land sales are applied directly to cancellation of the bonds.

The parties in interest embrace some of the first railroad and financial men of the country; and Mr. **Moorehead**, of our firm, is one of the Trustees of the Mortgage.

The construction of the road is progressing rapidly, and the whole line will be completed in time for the moving of the crops of 1870.

We recommend these Bonds **as paying a much larger interest than Government Securities**, without the risk of a high premium.

Price 95 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Denominations $500 and $1,000 Coupon.

We receive in payment Government and other securities at their market value.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Corner Wall and Nassau sts., New-York.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ $200 REWARD.—LOST, MARCH 1—A one thousand dollar UNITED STATES COUPON BOND, No. 57,933, sixty-five, Five-twenty, old. Apply to BOWEN & STONE, Advertising Agents, Rooms Nos. 8 and 9, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Thursday, March 3, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	16	Hides, No.	54
Beeswax, pkgs	7	Leather, sides	8,011
Cotton, bales	1,200	Spirits Turp., bbls	43
Copper, bbls	14	Resin, bbls	1,100
Dried Fruits, pkgs	225	Butter, pkgs	914
Eggs, bbls	607	Cheese, pkgs	170
Flour, bbls	15,751	Beef, pkgs	52
Cornmeal, bbls	22	Cutmeats, pkgs	647
Cornmeal, bags	4,020	Lard, tierces	391
Wheat, bushels	5,000	Lard, kegs	450
Corn, bushels	1,400	Dressed Hogs, No.	300
Barley, bushels	4,000	Peanuts, bags	90
Oats, bushels	12,247	Starch, pkgs	216
Seed, bushels	4,500	Tobacco, hhds	29
Malt, bushels	970	Tobacco, boxes	295
Oatmeal, bbls	300	Whisky, bbls	1,046
Hemp, bales	10	Wool, bales	377
Hops, bales	533	Oil Cake, pkgs	200

The export clearances since our last as reported at the Merchant's Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Aleppo*, for Liverpool—106,200 lbs. Bacon, 1,117 bales Cotton, 10 bbls. Grease, 600 bags Coffee, 3,176 bushels Wheat, 17,906 lbs. Cheese, 1,000 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Dora*, for Gibraltar—1,013 lbs. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Carolina*, for Havre—3,788 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the ship *Queen of the Sea*, for Angier—1,500 tons Coal.

ASHES—Continue quiet but steady at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand and steady in price; 3,800 bags by the *Cabral* were sold on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands, this morning, was 41,272 bags. Other kinds had been quoted firm on a moderate jobbing inquiry. The week's business in other than Rio, Messrs. C. Amann & Co. sum up thus: 1,537 bags Maracaibo sold for consumption within our range; 1,300 bags Laguayra (new crop,) ex. *John Boulton*, sold at 18⅛c., gold, duty paid; 889 bags Savanilla sold for consumption on private terms; 1,000 bags San Domingo sold for export to Europe at 10c.@10¼c., gold, in bond; 1,800 bags San Domingo sold, to arrive, for export to Europe, at 93c., gold, in bond. We quote: Java at 20c.@21⅛c.; Maracaibo, 16⅛c.@18⅛c.; Laguayra, 16⅛c.@18⅛c.; Rio, 9⅛c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17⅛c.@19⅛c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16⅛c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14⅛c.@18⅛c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17⅛c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9⅛c.@9⅛c., gold, ₱ lb. The stock of other than Rio in first hands include 15,378 bags, and 25,670 mats.

COTTON—There has been an active business reported, the export and future delivery purchases having been liberal on the basis of about previous quotations, at which the offerings have been quite extensive, the market closing heavily. Sales 6,744 bales for early delivery, including 5,199 bales to shippers, 1,138 bales to spinners, 57 bales to speculators, and 350 bales in transit. Also, 4,600 bales for forward delivery, including 500 bales basis Low Middling, March, 21⅛c.@21⅛c.; 1,000 bales basis Low Middling, April, 21⅛c.@21⅛c.; 600 bales basis Low Middling, May, 21⅛c.@21⅛c.; 300 bales basis Low Middling, May and June, 21c.@21⅛c.; 1,250 bales basis Low Middling, June, 21⅛c.@21⅛c.; 100 bales basis Low Middling, July, 21⅛c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19¼@—	19¾@—	19¾@—	20 @—
Good Ordinary	20¾@—	21 @—	21 @—	21¼@—
Low Middling	22 @—	22¼@—	22¼@—	22½@—
Middling	22¾@23	23¼@23¼	23¾@23¼	23¾@23¼
Good Middling	24¼@—	24½@—	24¾@—	25 @—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,211
Receipts last week	13,232
Receipts the preceding week	13,977
Receipts since Sept. 1	483,430
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	1,117
Exports since Sept. 1	217,265
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	75,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been very quiet to day for all kinds of State and Western Flour, and prices have been quoted a shade easier in most instances. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 8,450 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 60@$4 90; very inferior to good Extra State at $5@$5 30; good to choice Spring Extra at $5@$5 20; and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 40, ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 60@$4 90
Extra State	5 00@ 5 [illegible]
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	5 00@ 7 [illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 00@ 5 [illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra City, shipping brands	5 10@ 6 [illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Poor to fancy Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been in very moderate supply and [illegible] fair request at uniform prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,070 bbls., in lots, at $6 00@$6 [illegible] for poor to good Ordinary, and $6 [illegible]@$10 75 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $4 [illegible]@$5 25 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Cornmeal is inactive at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 60 for Jersey, $4 85@$4 90 for Brandywine, and $4 75 for Calorie, ₱ bbl.; sales, 170 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in slack demand at from $2 25@$2 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been dull and heavy. The export and milling demand has been limited. Holders have been more eager to realize and prices have been quoted a trifle lower. Sales have been reported of 39,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 38@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 26@$1 32, chiefly Amber at $1 29@$1 30, delivered; No. 1 Spring (a small lot) at $1 22¼, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 15, in store; Mixed No. 2 and 3 Spring chiefly at $1 08; poor No. 3 Spring at $1 01; White Genesee, $1 55@$1 62½; Red and Amber State and Pennsylvania at $1 26@$1 32 ₱ bushel. New Corn has been in very light supply and higher in price, on a moderate inquiry. Old has been quiet at about former rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 41,000 bushels at $1 02@$1 05 (nominally) for Old Western, in store and delivered; 93c.@99c. for New Western, the latter rate for very choice; 98c.@$1 03 for Yellow Jersey and Southern; $1 03@$1 05 for White Western and Southern; 80c.@92c. for unsound Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in very limited supply and demand at 90c.@95c. for Jersey and Western, and 97c.@$1 03 for State ₱ bushel. Sales, 1,000 bushels Western at 95c. Barley has been quiet, and quoted heavy. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 4,100 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1 10@$1 12; and two-rowed State at 85c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been in limited demand at from 90c.@$1 25, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats have been difficult of sale, save in jobbing, and have been quoted weak in price; sales have been reported since our last of 34,000 bushels, in lots, at 55c.@56½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 60c.@62½c. for car lots of Ohio; 62c.@62½c. for State, from track and delivered; 57c.@60c. for Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 3,176 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The main call has been for Bagging, partly to arrive, at from 11⅛c.@12⅛c., gold, in bond, per yard. Bags have not varied much.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair demand at 90c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 05@$1 20 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in request at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in light demand at former rates. We quote *Dry Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 22⅛c.@23⅛c.; Buenos Ayres, 24@27 lbs., 22⅛c.@22⅛c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconda, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@22⅛c., as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 21c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 21⅛c.@22c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 22c.@23⅛c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 21c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 18⅛c.@19⅛c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 18c.@18⅛c.; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 18c.@18⅛c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 19c.@19⅛c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 19c.@19⅛c., gold, selected; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 16c.@16⅛c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 19c.@19⅛c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 16c.@17⅛c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Port-au-Platt, 16@18 lbs., 17⅛c.@[illegible]; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 16c.@18c., gold, as they run; Texas, 31@36 lbs., 31c.@33c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Southern, 12@14 lbs., 18c.@20c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides* thus: Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 13c.@13⅛c.; Pernambuco, 18@21 lbs., 12c.@14c.; Matamoras, 23@32 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 12⅛c.@13⅛c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@28 lbs., 16c.@17c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 11⅛c.@12c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@12⅛c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11⅛c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@11c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 50@80 lbs., 10c.@10⅛c.; Texas, 50@70 lbs., 11c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 10c.@10⅛c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 10c.@10⅛c., currency. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 40c.@40⅛c., currency, selected; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 33c.@35c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 22c.@24c., currency, as they run. *And East India Hides* thus: Calcutta Slaughtered Cow, 9⅛@12 lbs., 15c.@15⅛c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 13c.@13⅛c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 10c.@11c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 11c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 12c.@14c., gold.

HOPS—Have attracted rather more attention, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern at 16c.@22c.; Ohio at 15c.@22c.; Michigan at 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin at 18c.@22c.; Yearlings at 6c.@10c.; Old Olds at 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 533 bales; exports, —bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been in demand at uniform prices, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29⅛c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29⅛c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28⅛c.@29⅛c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 21c.@23c.; Southern Roughs, all weights, 28c.@33c. ₱ lb. The receipts since our last have been 8,011 sides.

MOLASSES—The market has been very quiet for all descriptions, and prices have been more or less nominal; a sale of 44 hhds. Clayed Cuba was made at 40c. ₱ gallon. The stock in first hands includes 15,463 hhds. Cuba; 2,938 hhds. English Islands; 776 hhds. Porto Rico, and 2,400 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Old and New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@65c.; Old and New Cubas at 26c.@50c.; New Crop English Islands at 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@78c. ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	26c.@30c.	33c.@38c.
Cuba, Clayed	28c.@32c.	40c.@43c.
Cuba, Muscovado, Refining grades	— @ —	42c.@45c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	35c.@45c.	42c.@50c.
Porto Rico	40c.@55c.	55c.@65c.
English Islands	— @ —	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	— @ —	60c.@78c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been a livelier call for strained to good strained Resin at from $2 07½@$2 15 ₱ 300 lbs., on which basis about 3,500 bbls. have been disposed of, chiefly for export, showing a stronger market. Other kinds of Resin have been held with confidence, but have been inactive. The receipts of Resin were 1,100 bbls.; exports, 1,000 bbls. Tar has been in moderate demand at about previous figures. Spirits Turpentine has been in request on the basis of 45c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; sales, 187 bbls.; receipts, 43 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 44½c.@46c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominally at $3 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Resin, $2 05@$8 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 75. Pitch, $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in light request at about previous quotations: Crude Whale at 70c.@80c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 35; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 95c.@98c., in casks and bbls.; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 50; Menhaden at 65c.@67c.; Spermaceti at 35c.@35½c., with sales reported of 100 boxes on private terms; Extra Refined Seal at $1 02½ ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet but about steady, at 15½c.@15¾c. in bulk, 20½c. in shipping order here, and nominally 19½c.@20c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia 450 bbls. arrived. The export clearances include 3,788 bbls. for Havre. Refined Oil has been quite dull here on the basis of about 28⅛c. ₱ gallon for Standard White for immediate delivery, with sales reported of 750 bbls. Also, at Philadelphia, 1,250 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 27⅛c., and 1,000 bbls. do., April, at 28c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been — bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,260 bbls. The export clearances have been 1,103 bbls. for Gibraltar. Refined Oil in cases has been in some request, mainly for export, at from 35½c.@36c. ₱ gallon; sales 3,250 cases. Naphtha has been quiet and weak at 10c., in barrels, and 15c.@15½c., in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, opening more firmly, but closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $26@$26 50, chiefly at $26 25 for New Mess; $25 75@$26 for Thin and Medium Mess; $23 50 for Prime Mess, and $20 25@$21 for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also 1,250 bbls. Mess, including seller March, $26 25; seller April, $26@$26 25, closing at about $26, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue inactive and depressed at 11c.@11¼c. for Western, and 11½c.@12¼c. for City ₱ lb. Cutmeats have been in some demand at previous figures; sales have been reported of 160 pkgs. at 10½c.@11½c., chiefly at 10¾c.@11c. for Shoulders, and 13½c.@15c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been inactive and rather weak; sales equal to 150 boxes, including Cumberland at equal to 13½c.; Short Rib at 14½c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in moderately active request at about steady rates; sales have been reported since our last of 700 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 14c.@16c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly 14½c.@14¾c. for City, and 14¾c.@14¾c. for fair to prime Steam ₱ lb.; also, 1,250 tierces Prime Steam for forward delivery, including March at 14⅞c., April and May at 14¾c., ₱ lb. Beef has been in quite moderate request, yet steady in price; sales have been reported of 185 bbls. at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $13@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef is dull and heavy, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $27@$31 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue in fair request at from $28@$31 50 ₱ bbl.; sales, 140 bbls. Butter has been less freely offered, and has been rather more sought after, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@38c.; Fancy, 40c.@42c., and Western, ordinary to prime, at 16c.@32c. ₱ lb.; the receipts of to-day were 914 pkgs. Cheese continues quiet at from 6c.@18c., as the extreme for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of to-day were 170 boxes. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. **Starin & Floyd**, in their special report for the **Weekly Times**, notice thus: "We have to note an increased firmness in the market for Butter, with an improved feeling on the part of buyers, resulting in an augmented trade. We make no change in our quotations, but state that some extra dairies of Butter have been sold at prices outside. The season of Lent commences this day, during which the consumption of Butter is largely increased, and this fact aids in giving a much desired impulse to the market. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 11,310 packages. The market closes with firmness, and good demand for good to fine grades of stock, while low and common stock is freely offered at lower prices. We quote:

Extra State, firkins, ₱ lb	34@35
Good to fine State, firkins, ₱ lb	32@33
Fair to good State, firkins ₱ lb	28@31
Common State, firkins, ₱ lb	25@27
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb	40@42
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb	35@37
Good to fine State, Welch tubs, ₱ lb	32@35
Common to fair State, Welch tubs, ₱ lb	25@30
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ₱ lb	25@30
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb	20@25
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ₱ lb	20@25
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ₱ lb	19@22
Fair Western, firkins, ₱ lb	15@18
Good to prime State Rolls, ₱ lb	25@28
Good to prime Western Rolls, ₱ lb	22@25
Common State and Western Rolls, ₱ lb	16@17
Canada Dairy Packed, ₱ lb	23@25
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₱ lb	15@18

The market for Cheese has ruled dull and heavy during the week just closed, and with a strong downward tendency to prices. A large portion of the heavy stock of Cheese now on this market must have an outlet for European trade, and as exporters are out of market at present, owing to a combination of causes and with a light demand for local wants, the prospect is not at all favorable to sustaining the views of holders as represented in our quotations. The total receipts of Cheese for the week are 2,410 boxes. The market is weak at the close.

Extra State Factories, ₱ lb	17@18
Fine State Factories, ₱ lb	16@17
Good State Factories, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Common State Factories, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Ordinary State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ₱ lb	[illegible]

RICE—Has been dull and heavy at $6@$7 for Carolina, and $3@$3 25 (gold) for Rangoon, in bond, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon in first hands, 6,582 bags.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderate request at about previous figures. Sales 370 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9½c.@11¼c., chiefly at 9⅜c.@9⅝c.; also 1,650 boxes Havana at 9⅜c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to very good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 9⅛c.@10c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10⅛c.@10⅝c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 10⅝c.@11c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 10⅛c.@11c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c.@10⅝c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in rather more demand, ranging from 12c.@13⅛c., as the extremes, ₱ lb. The movements in Raw Sugars, since the 1st inst., Messrs. C. Amann & Co., in their circular of this morning, sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado
Stock March 1, 1870	47,709	75,8[illegible]8	271,891	742
Receipts since March 1	1,396	3,267	19,292	...
Total	49,105	79,095	291,183	742
Sales since March 1	237	650	.....	85
Stock this day, March 3, '70	48,868	78,445	291,183	657
Stock March 4, 1869	14,172	10,441	27,349	279
Stock March 3, 1868	5,495	5,833	6,238	[illegible]
Stock March 5, 1867	21,911	29,267	118,420	140

SEEDS—Sales of about 8,000 bags Calcutta Linseed, to arrive, (February shipment,) have been reported at $2 17½, gold, ₱ bushel.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 145,000 lbs. Tallow at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., also 43,000 lbs. Stearine at 13⅛c.@14½c., and 21,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@11⅛c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The recent movements in this line Messrs. **M. Rodes & Son** review thus: "The past month, instead of bringing relief to our depressed Tobacco market, met with additional difficulties hardly foreseen. Gold considered low during the first part, met with a heavy decline, which, with the firm views of holders, strengthened by the stand of the article West and South, threw additional obstacles in the way of trade, and under these circumstances we are rather surprised that the sales of Kentucky Tobacco should reach 1,750 hhds., half of which were taken for the home trade for cutting and fillers, at 8⅛c.@13c., the other half for export, the greater part early in the month for the coast of Africa, and low grades for the Mediterranean, and some dry Missouri for England. For new crop Kentucky there is some inquiry, but for the same reasons there is but little doing, as the views of buyers and sellers are far apart; some new Clarksville Lugs were taken in the forepart of the month at 8c.@8⅛c. The writer has just returned from a short trip into Virginia. The crop is shorter than since the end of the war, and having suffered by the drought, small in leaf and but a limited quantity of fair to good Leaf. As the manufacturers will absorb the greater part of it, prices are ruling very firm; but a limited export business will be done, unless the prospects for the next crop should become quite encouraging. We quote: *Kentucky*—Common Lugs, 7⅛c.@8c.; Good Lugs, 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; Common Leaf, 9⅛c.@10c.; Medium Leaf, 10c.@11c.; Good Leaf, 11c.@12c.; Fine Leaf, 12c.@12⅛c.; Selections, 13c.@21c., ₱ lb. *Seedleaf Tobacco*—The business of the past month has been of a slow dragging nature, and although the amount of sales are considerable, yet as the whole sellers were forced to submit to reductions in order to consummate transactions. Low and medium grades were still most inquired after, and with small exceptions the bulk of the sales were of these sorts, the prices for which, although still high, were inclined to soften, and as a considerable larger yield of this kind will be produced in the new crops, the future course of prices for inferior grades must ultimately be lower. Connecticut moves slowly, except the poorer lots of old crop—1866, of which several parcels have again changed hands (one of them being an importation from Germany) at fair rates, mostly from 21c.@23c. The finer grades are comparatively neglected. State Seed being in small supply, transactions are limited. A lot of new Fillers of this sort was sold at 8c. Ohio Tobacco has been very active for consumption, this being the main stock left for dealers to operate in, which can be had at moderate prices. For Pennsylvania there is only a limited inquiry. The low grades are nearly exhausted, and the figures exacted for the better grades are too high to meet with much encouragement from dealers. Exporters still remain idle, and unless the views of farmers for the new crop are reduced considerably, we do not expect a revival of this branch for some time, as with the enhancement of our currency their ideas will necessarily be for lower prices. The sales are—650 cases Connecticut at 19c., 21c., 21⅛c., 22c., 27c., 45c., 55c.; 200 cases State, 18c., 23c., 25c.; 950 cases Ohio, 11⅛c., 13⅛c., 14⅛c., 18c., 20c., 21c.; 300 cases Pennsylvania, 13⅛c., 18c., 25c., 32c. We quote as follows: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 13c.@15c.; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c.; Wrappery lots, 35c.@40c.; Fine Wrappers, 50c.@80c.; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 20c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 25c.@47c. *Havana Tobacco*—There has been less doing in this article, and it was only the lower stand of the gold premium which induced most of the transactions, as dealers think prices too high even with the lower rates in currency, and there is no doubt that holders will have to reduce their views to some extent to move the large stock now on hand, as, if Congress does not increase the duty on foreign sugars, manufacturers will not be able to pay present prices. The sales reach 2,000 bales for consumption within our quotations. *Yara Tobacco*—The stock of this sort is steadily decreasing, buyers beginning to find out that it is preferable to the medium grades of Havana, which lack in quality. Sales are mostly from second hands. We quote as follows: *Havana*—Common, 77⅛c.@82⅛c., currency; good, 87c.@92c., currency; fine, 95c.@$1 05, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 85c.@90c., currency; II cut, $1 02½@$1 08, currency; average lot, 90c.@95c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—The business in this branch has been to a moderate extent, but restricted somewhat on account of the small stocks and receipts of black and common and medium bright work, of which sorts the principal transactions were composed. The demand has been mostly for consumption, with a few lots for foreign ports. We quote: Black Work, Common and Medium, 18c.@21c.; Good and Fine, 22c.@26c.; Bright Work, Common and Medium, 27c.@32c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand at easier prices; sales, 225 bbls., in lots, at $1@$1 01 ₱ gallon; receipts, 1,046 bbls.

WOOL—The demand has been moderate for desirable lots, the offerings of which have been much lighter, and prices have been quoted strong and buoyant. Messrs. **Walter Brown & Son** sum up the past month's sales thus: "1,527,000 lbs. Fleece and Pulled, 33c.@65c.; 1,000 lbs. Combing Pulled, 43c.; 13,600 lbs. Tub, 55c.@60c.; 41,000 lbs. Scoured, 60c.@98c.; 1,230,500 lbs. California, 15c.@33½c.; 25,000 lbs. California Pulled, 32c.@35c.; 362,000 lbs. Texas, 17c.@35c.; 10,000 lbs. Mexican, 17c.@18c.; 29,000 lbs. Canada Combing, 63c.; 78,000 lbs. Mestiza Pulled, 50c.@62½c.; 10,000 lbs. Mestiza Fleece, 24½c.@28c.; 156,500 lbs. Oregon, 57c.; 285 bales Cape, 33c., part at 26½c.@27½c., gold; 6,000 lbs. Mediterranean, 32c.; 39 bales Sandwich Islands, 32c.@34c. Total sales for the month, about 3,650,000 lbs. Receipts of domestic Wool during the month, 5,785 bales; coastwise, California, 881 bales; New-Orleans, 54 bales; Texas, 69 bales; total, 6,789 bales. Imports of the month, as published, are: London, 327 bales; Liverpool, 282 bales; Bermuda, 43 bales; Buenos Ayres, 54 bales; Beyrout, 353 bales; Taganrog, 4,023 bales; total, 5,085 bales." They further remark that "the stock of Wool in market is not heavy, and although receipts from the country have recently been considerable, we must regard the total amount of available material as much too small to afford the consumer a good selection up to the next clip. Medium and low Fleeces are very scarce, and for the production of Fall Woolens, Pulled, California and other similar Wools will, to a great extent, have to be used as substitutes. The reduced quantity of Fleece Wools in the markets has induced many dealers to resort to the country, to pick up such Wools as were still in the hands of the growers, and this course has had the effect to create an unhealthy inflation of prices in many districts, particularly in some sections of this State, where Wools have been purchased that must ultimately be sold at a loss for the operator unless there should be a further advance in the Eastern markets. The recent fall in gold has caused a relative decline in the currency prices of fine foreign Wools, and is an important fact, inasmuch as it bears directly on the prospective market value of fine domestic Fleeces. The stock of fine Wools, both foreign and domestic, being now so very light, this decline in gold may not produce any immediate material effect, but with the probability of a gradual equalization of the currency, an increase of importations may be expected, to an extent sufficient to influence, if not control, the market value of corresponding grades of domestic Wool. There is also a feeling on the part of many manufacturers that the decline in gold will cause a further decline in Woolens, and this leads them to be still more conservative in their purchases of the raw material. All things considered we are led to believe that there will not be any important change in the present values of fine Wools, but owing to their great scarcity and the fact that many mills will soon be turning on to coarser fabrics for Fall and Winter sales, that medium and low grades will necessarily appreciate. Our next public sale will be held on the 24th inst."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents ₱ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above Fleece	45@50
½ and ¾ blood Fleece Common and ¼ blood Fleece	45@48
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony Fleece	60@70
Extra and XX Fleece	50@55
½ and ¾ blood Fleece Common and ¼ blood Fleece	47@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above Fleece	44@46
½ and ¾ blood Fleece Common and ¼ blood Fleece	45@47
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.	
Washed Fleeces	44@48
Unwashed Fleeces	30@35
Unwashed Fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed Fleece, medium to fine	30@33
Common Fleece	17@22
Common Fleece, burry	16@20
Santa Fé.	
Washed white Fleece	31@34
Unwashed white Fleece	24@26
Black Fleece	20@21
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	28@32
Spring Clip, A 1	26@30
Spring Clip, A 2	25@30
Spring Clip, B	22@28
Spring Clip, S	18@20
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	22@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	21@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	21@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	20@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	17@20
Burry lots 3c.@8c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@37
Pulled, low	24@32
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	37@47
Super	42@47
No. 1	28@35
No. 2	12@16
Lambs	36@42
Western limed pulled	35@38
Southern limed pulled	35@38
Tub washed	50@57
And for Foreign Wools.	
Cape of Good Hope	30@34
Mexican	17@20
Buenos Ayres Merino	18@21
Buenos Ayres Mestiza	25@35
Donskoi Washed	27@37

FREIGHTS—There has been increasing firmness in the general market, with a fairly active business reported, chiefly in the line of Cotton engagements. For Liverpool there were taken 7,800 bales of Cotton at 5-32d. by sail, and ¼d. by steam, ₱ lb.; 3,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 2¼d. ₱ bushel; 300 boxes Bacon at 20s.; 1,300 boxes Cheese at 22s. 6d.@25s.; 150 tons Tallow, part at 12s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Glasgow, 7,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, on private terms. For Bremen, a North German ship, with equal to 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Pesisl.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
LOST AT SEA. Leading characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Miss Germon, Miss Henriques, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
INNISFALLEN. Leading Characters by Messrs. Williams, Thorne, Studley and Mrs. Williams.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MAZEPPA, THREE FAST MEN, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
ILLUSTRATED LECTURE BY PROFESSOR HAWKINS. Subject—"Animal Life, Past and Present."

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A short time before Mr. BURLINGAME's death, the Chinese Embassy were presented to the Emperor of Russia, and Mr. BURLINGAME introduced the other members. The Emperor, in his reply, said it was particularly agreeable to see the interests of China intrusted to the citizen of "a State especially sympathetic with Russia." The Embassy was received with the consideration accorded to Ambassadors of the highest rank.... A notice was served yesterday upon Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE, Paris, to appear before the High Court to answer in the matter of the VICTOR NOIR homicide....The Americans in Paris have determined to hold a meeting on Wednesday next in relation to the death of Mr. BURLINGAME, at which ex-Governor BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, will deliver the oration....The Russian Government has withdrawn its demand upon Switzerland for the surrender of the Russian criminal....The sessions of the Ecumenical Council will be resumed next week, and the Pope is said to be confident of the success of the proposition of infallibility. Every effort is used to secure the support of the American Bishops for it. Count NAPOLEON DARU, the French Foreign Minister, in a note to a French Bishop in Rome, declares that the French troops will be withdrawn from Rome in the event of a dogmatical definition of infallibility. Spain, Portugal and Austria, it is said, have also intimated their opposition to it....The English Cabinet is said to be divided on the question of using force in putting down disorder in Ireland.... The English Masons have elected Earl DE GREY AND RIPON Grand Master....An Edinburgh dispatch says a temporary injunction has been granted against the sale of FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co.'s edition of TENNYSON's poems, imported by Glasgow booksellers....The steamer *Brazilian* has arrived in London from Bombay, by way of the Suez Canal, which was traversed without difficulty, even with the large cargo of this steamer....Dr. NEWMAN HALL is dangerously ill in London.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, after the introduction of a number of bills of no general interest, the bill to change the Judicial Circuits of the Supreme Court was taken up, discussed during the morning hour, and amendments defining the limits of the Circuits agreed to. A number of reports from committees were received, among them one adverse to the bill providing for a line of emigrant steamers between this City and Scandinavian and German ports. The consideration of the Funding bill was then resumed. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, attacked the policy of issuing any loan bearing a rate of interest less than five per cent. Mr. MORTON favored a long bond and opposed several sections in the bill; and other criticisms were made by Messrs. WILLIAMS, CHANDLER, CASSERLY and CAMERON. The amendment offered by Mr. SUMNER to the first section, making the bond proposed a 10-40 instead of a 10-20 bond, was agreed to. Two other amendments offered by the same Senator were rejected, and then at 4:30 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

In the House a number of resolutions of minor importance were offered. The bill reported by Mr. INGERSOLL the day before for a land grant of 640,000 acres to a railway in Missouri and Arkansas, after being variously amended, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The bill for the construction of an air line railway from this City to Washington was reported, and a long discussion ensued upon it. An amendment that the consent of States through which the proposed road was to pass should first be obtained, was rejected by a vote of 115 to 45, and then the bill went over for the day. In Committee of the Whole the Indian Appropriation bill was disposed of, reported to the House, the amendments agreed to in bulk and the bill passed. The House again went into Committee and the Tariff bill was taken up. Mr. BROOKS made a long speech in opposition to the bill and in favor of partial free trade, advocating particularly the removal of duties from coal, salt, iron and other necessary articles. At the conclusion of the speech the Committee rose. Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, as Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, then attempted to report the bill for the admission of Georgia, and a discussion arose between him and Mr. FARNSWORTH as to its regularity. Pending a vote upon the reception of the report Mr. BUTLER yielded the floor for other business. A resolution in regard to the Peigan Indian expedition was adopted, and the House, at 5 P. M., adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was reported to increase the number of Judges of the Brooklyn City Court, and to regulate the jurisdiction thereof. A bill to suppress lotteries was introduced. Among the measures passed were the bills amending the charters of Union Theological Seminary and the College of St. Francis Xavier, New-York; the bill abolishing the office of Auditor of the Canal Department, and the bill providing for the election of Judges of the Courts of Appeals and Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York. After an Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly the bill relating to pawnbrokers in New-York City was ordered to a third reading. The bill providing for the election of Inspectors of Election in Brooklyn was passed. The Canal Committee was directed to learn whether the receipts of the Albany Bridge Company do not exceed ten per cent. on the capital stock, and other information regarding the bridge. A motion for a committee to investigate awards in the Black River claims brought on discussion of the claims, which ended in instructions to the Canal Board to supply information as to what had been done under the awards. A bill providing for the formation of a new county from a part of Steuben County.

GENERAL.

The President has accepted an invitation to attend a mass meeting on Woodstock Common, Conn., on the 4th of July next, in honor of the day and to celebrate the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. In accepting, he expressed the hope that Congress might adjourn in time to let him go to Long Branch in June.

Dispatches received at the State Department from our Minister in Japan say that the wreck of the *Oneida* has been discovered, and that her armament may possibly be recovered.

A snow storm prevailed throughout Montana Territory on the 1st and 2d inst. It began to snow yesterday morning early at St. Louis, and continued through the day.

Both branches of the Alabama Legislature yesterday agreed to adjourn at midnight, last night.

One of the buildings of the Manchester Cotton and Woolen Manufactory, in Richmond, was destroyed by fire yesterday evening. Loss, $20,000. Over a hundred and fifty hands are thrown out of employment.

The eighty per cent. scrip dividend issued a year ago by the New-York Central Railway Company was yesterday assessed by the United States Assessor for the Albany District five per cent. on the dividend, the Company having failed to make a return to the revenue officer. The tax amounts to $1,152,000.

There are as yet no tidings of the missing steamers *City of Boston* and *Smidt*—one of which is forty-two and the other thirty-seven days out. Hopes are still entertained that they may yet be heard from.

The Democrats in Erie County, N. Y., carried fifteen out of the twenty-five towns. There will be twenty-seven Democratic Supervisors and twenty-three Republican.

The State Senate yesterday confirmed a large number of Loan Commissioners.

A Washington dispatch says the French Government is willing to withdraw the monopoly for twenty years granted to the French Cable Company, and to grant Americans the privilege of laying cables on the French coast.

A dispatch from Boston says that Messrs. MUNSON & Co., contractors, have attached the Hartford and Erie Railroad for $1,500,000 for work done, and that the announcement of this proceeding caused a decline of the stock of the road to 6½.

A remonstrance signed by every property owner on the First-avenue, against laying wood pavement in the avenue, was presented to the Mayor yesterday.

The Administration and Its Work.

To-day the country steps across the threshold of a new political year, and enters upon the closing scene of a decade destined to be ever memorable in its history. The nine administrative years which have just closed were crowded with marvelous events; and as we look back upon them and note the grand accomplishments which followed in their wake, it seems difficult to realize that we have been such recent actors in scenes which are already permanently engraved on the record of the world's civilization. It is profitless, perhaps, to recall mere incidents which have merged in great results. They can only serve to revive dead animosities, and mar the work of pacification which is so necessary to the perfection of our great political transition. Yet it is profitable, as well as legitimate, to note the more prominent political achievements of the time, and to gather fresh courage, as well as direction for the future.

The Republican Party may point to the record since 1860 with a justifiable pride. It may claim its justification through its work, and offer it as a security for the future. It has been made the instrument by which the nation has solved the problem that baffled the fathers of the Republic, and which later statesmen were content to avoid or defend as compromises of the Constitution. When the grand opportunity offered by rebellion had been improved, and emancipation was adopted as a military expedient, which had been denied to us as a political policy, the Republican Party did not hesitate to embrace it. When peace crowned the glorious act through victory, and logistics gave way to the requirements of legislation, the Republican Party accepted its new mission with alacrity, and entered upon the work of adjustment with a firm purpose of making it harmonious with all that had gone before.

As might have been expected, there was a diversity of Republican counsels, and at times a clashing of Republican policies; but they were the result of an honest purpose, based upon principles as to which all were in the main agreed. No doubt errors were committed. It would have been strange had there not been. For four years Congress contended as to the fundamental principle upon which the adjustment was to be made, and though many Republicans dissented from the theory upon which it finally was made, yet they accepted the finality, as such, like one who had reached home by an unwonted road, and straightway forgot the way in the arrival.

The election of General GRANT, and his inauguration one year ago to-day, constituted a new departure of the Republican Party, but without deviation of course. The people declared that the work of Congress should not be undone, as FRANK BLAIR and the Democracy proposed; that to a firm adherence thereto, should be added a policy of pacification; that a broader and more national policy should be pursued, and that economy and retrenchment should be required in the administration of affairs. A year has passed, and it is proper to inquire how far those popular requirements have been answered, and what progress has been made.

The record is a grand one, and easily summed up. The disabled States are all healed, and the last one of them will soon be represented in Congress; the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution is assured; a year of retrenchment and economy has resulted in a reduction of the public debt to the extent of over $100,000,000, with a gold balance in the Treasury of over $98,000,000; the gold premium has fallen steadily to 114¼, and there is every prospect that in a reasonable time the financial problem, which looked so difficult a year ago, will solve itself by resumption. In addition to these solid accomplishments, the President has strongly pronounced in favor of a reduction of taxation to the extent of at least $50,000,000 a year, a measure which is most earnestly demanded by the people, and pressed upon Congress. It remains to be seen if the latter will respond to the demand as readily and as gracefully as the President, or whether it will, by refusing, mar the grand record which has thus far been made.

So far as the President is concerned, no better record could have been hoped for, no more successful achievement expected, even by the most sanguine. The people surely have reason to be satisfied with the fruits of the first year of President GRANT's administration, and to regard the future with confidence.

How Excessive Duties Affect Western Wheat Growers.

The price of wheat—the great commercial staple of this country next to cotton—is, equally with that of cotton, controlled by its price in European markets. Under whatever system of domestic economy therefore, it may be produced, it must be sold, both at home and abroad, under conditions of absolute and unrestricted free trade,—that is to say, at a price which measures very nearly its cost. Now, if we can get for our own wheat only what it costs other nations to produce theirs, and send it to market, we must be driven out of all markets but our own, unless we can compete with them, in its production and transportation, on equal terms.

The low price of wheat now prevailing is not owing to abundant crops of our own, so much as to the improved means of transportation recently introduced into the great wheat-growing countries of Europe, especially into Russia and Hungary, which enables these countries not only to send forward their produce soon after harvest, but to undersell us largely whenever we come in competition with them. We have thus not only lost the advantages which our railroads and canals—works in the construction of which we were, for a time, far in advance of all other nations—formerly secured to us, but we have now, with no better means of transportation than our rivals, the disadvantage of being compelled to bring our grains from districts situated some 1,200 miles from the seaboard, and from distances, inland, far greater than those with which our rivals have to contend. These disadvantages are by no means neutralized by the fertility of our virgin soil. The only way, therefore, in which we can recover the ground we have lost, and maintain the position we once enjoyed, is by an important reduction in the cost of production and transportation. The "pauper labor of Europe," freed from all burdens but cost, is too much for that of our farmers, loaded and hampered by charges which excessively increase the cost of these products without securing to them any compensating advantage in return.

Under our present tariff the farmer in this country pays for all the implements of agriculture a sum nearly twice greater than their cost. The cost of the grades of steel which enter largely into the manufacture of plows, reapers, mowers and similar implements, averages $72 per ton, gold, or 3.20 cents per pound. The present duty is 2.25 cents, gold, per pound, or $50 40 per ton. The other charges of importation equal $11 40, gold, per ton, making the excess of price to us, over cost, $61 80, or 86 per cent. A similar comparison of the cost of iron in this country and in England would show equally to our disadvantage. In other words, the implements of our agriculture cost us nearly twice what they should, and nearly twice what they do our foreign competitors. So in all matters of transportation. Iron rails cost in this country, say $57 50 per ton. Their cost in England is only $31 per ton. The excess of cost to us is 80 per cent. Steel rails cost in England $48 50; in the United States $81, or 70 per cent. more. The cost of repairs of locomotive engines in this country equals 15 cents per mile run; in England 6 cents. The cost of maintenance of way, including iron, equals in the State of New-York, for example, about 49 cents per mile run; in England 13 cents. The cost of operating the railroads of New-York for 1868 equaled $1 66 per mile run by the trains; in England the cost of the same service equaled 62 cents per mile—that in New-York being two and one-half times greater. A great part of this disparity is directly due to our Revenue law; for although the price of labor naturally rules higher in this country than in England, the disparity in this matter is by no means so great as in the material we use; and one reason of the high price of labor here is the high cost of everything necessary to support life.

Cost of transportation must of course be in ratio to cost of material. As we can reduce one we can reduce the other. The rates of transportation on the Western Railroads equals fully three cents per ton per mile. At this rate it costs 33 cents to transport a ton of wheat, by rail, from the Mississippi River to Chicago, a distance of 1,100 miles. Fully one-third of this cost is due to our Revenue laws, which thus discriminate, to an equal extent, in favor of a minor and inconsiderable interest against one of vast and universal importance. In the raising of wheat, as in the building of ships, the competition which ruins us comes from abroad, not from amongst ourselves. Both interests come equally in competition with untaxed and unburdened foreign industries. Both interests call for the same measure of relief—a large reduction in cost of material; in other words, an important reduction of duties, among other things, on iron and steel. We must have raw material at the rate that our rivals get it, to hope to compete with them on equal terms.

Coal is transported by rail in England at a profit, at the rate of three quarters of a cent per ton per mile. The cost in this country at the present time, with a fair profit, is twice greater. On the continent the charges for transportation of coarse articles over long distances is, for similar reasons, much less than in the United States. Coal should be transported here, with a profit, at a charge of one cent per ton per mile; wheat at very nearly the same rate. The saving effected by such rates would be enormous, and in the case of the wheat-grower, would double the profits now realized by him.

We have "protected" iron and steel till we have destroyed our commercial marine. We are now witnessing the effects of the same suicidal policy in the embarrassment and decay of our most important agricultural interest. The American shipbuilder has to compete with those who get their materials at one-half their cost to him. The wheat grower has, in the same way, to compete with those who are equally favored both in production and transportation. He is comforted, to be sure, by being told that he is building up a domestic interest that will, some day, come to his rescue. But one good county in the West will feed not only all the steelmakers in the United States, but all that will be in it for the next fifty years. How, then, are the thousands of other counties to get their compensation for the loss of markets which alone can secure remunerating prices for their products—markets which, if they could properly compete for, would take tenfold more than they can now produce?

During the war prices of all agricultural products ran up enormously, from the small quantity raised. At its close an accidental demand from Europe kept them for some time at high figures. The close of the war enabled us to put nearly a million of men at the work of production, who had been previously employed in the work of destruction. Europe has been equally blessed with ourselves with abundant crops. A case of first-rate importance, consequently, has arisen, calling imperatively for protection to a vast, and, we may say, paramount interest. It must be met, as must that of our commercial marine, by a reduction of burdens imposed by law,—and the continuance of which is fortunately not required, either for revenue or for the reasonable protection to any domestic interest.

The Rossas and Rocheforts as Champions of Liberty.

We scarcely see how Mr. GLADSTONE could have admitted O'DONOVAN ROSSA to Parliament as member from Tipperary, but such a concession would have put the Fenians in a ridiculous and embarrassing position. There is nothing in O'DONOVAN ROSSA to make him a desirable member for any Parliament. He was not nominated for his fitness, but simply as a menace to the English Government. His admission to his seat would have made a repetition of the menace impossible; for he was elected in the simple hope of his being rejected—to emphasize the "martyrdom" he now undergoes, and have a new "wrong" for Ireland. A man of ROSSA's calibre in Parliament would have done Ireland infinite harm. He would have been an Irish Rochefort, without genius or audacity. The vanity and recklessness of men of his class would, most probably, have led him into indiscretion and invective, and the true friends of Ireland—the friends, after all, upon whom she must lean for support—would have recoiled from a cause led by such a champion. The Emperor of the French was shrewder, and perhaps wiser, in his way. ROCHEFORT was elected as a menace, although at the time under the ban of the law. He had outraged all decency by his assaults upon the Imperial family, and public opinion would have justified his exclusion, as it has justified the exclusion of ROSSA. ROCHEFORT was admitted to legislative responsibilities. Every step was an injury to his cause, and finally he was locked in jail as quietly as though he had been a street prowler. He made no more impression upon France than the hero of OFFENBACH's last opera.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA in Parliament would have been a curiosity,—something like Mr. WHALLEY, to be forgotten in a month, or only heard to be hissed, like the unfortunate member who proposed the abdication of the Queen. The best way to extinguish a pretender is to put him in a false position. For the Rossas and Rocheforts there is no better test than that of a large body of sensible men like a Parliament or a Congress. One session is generally enough to remand them to their original insignificance. But ROSSA in jail—for an offence which mankind has never regarded as a crime—with his friends shouting over his grievances and making public proclamation of his stripes and sufferings, and finally debarred from that seat in Parliament to which he had been lifted by the voice of Tipperary, becomes a martyr. There is just enough injustice in it to stimulate the demagogues, and so when the time came to elect a successor, Tipperary was practically under martial law. The Fenians did not nominate ROSSA again, which from their point of view was a mistake, as the reason for the first election became doubly emphatic upon his rejection. They sought a man named KICKHAM, and he was only beaten by five or six votes. The victor, however, had to be escorted out of the parish by an armed force. The friends of ROSSA desired to avenge their wrongs upon a simple Queen's Counsel who came to honor them in Parliament, by "tumbling" the new member out of his dignities. And all Ireland is in an uproar, and the *Times* demands vengeance, and some members of the Government favor martial law. Mr. GLADSTONE holds a wiser and more conciliatory opinion.

Mr. GLADSTONE has been strenuous and sincere in his Irish policy. He has disestablished the Irish Church—in itself an abomination, and now would change the Land system, which is criminal in its injustice to the many. Mr. GLADSTONE in England, and M. OLLIVIER in France, are striving to do, by law and legislation, what the Liberals have been clamoring to have done since time without memory. Their forces are order, law, justice, the public peace, the security of capital, industry, and the general welfare. So long as liberty can be served by the State, revolution and disorder are criminal. Revolution is only to be tolerated when oppression holds undisputed and aggressive sway. We may speak of what England did in other years—the tyranny and crimes of the early rulers of the Irish people. We can pardon the flushing cheek and the anger-mantled brow when CROMWELL's "crowning mercies" are recalled. But because Ireland had STRAFFORD and CROMWELL centuries ago, must the Minister of to-day be embarrassed in his attempt to do justice? NAPOLEON sent Frenchmen to Cayenne and muzzled the Press and paralyzed freedom, but now he proposes to recall the exiles, free the Press, and strengthen liberty. Could M. ROCHEFORT do more, could he even do as much, were he to ride into the Tuileries at the head of his *sans culottes* as first President? In all Governments we must take the good as it comes to us, and when men in supreme power show good intentions they should be encouraged. When they cease to serve the cause of freedom it will be time for those who suffer to seek justice through other agencies.

Board and Lodging.

It is time the prices of living in hotels and boarding houses were materially reduced. Rents and wages are no doubt higher than in the Summer of 1862, when the price of gold was the same as now; but some articles of heaviest consumption are cheaper than they then were, some are no dearer and few maintain a higher cost. Yet the rates of those who sell food and lodging are from twenty-five to fifty per cent. higher than they then were, and this at a time when the shrinkage of profits in most kinds of business makes it much harder for the community to pay. The table below gives a fair exhibit of the trade value of certain leading staples at the time referred to and at present:

	August, 1862.	March, 1870.
Pork, Mess, bbl....	$11 00 @ $11 25	$25 00 @ $26 00
Beef, Mess, Ex., bbl.	15 00 @ — —	15 00 @ — —
Butter, lb...........	10 @ 17	25 @ 42
Cheese, lb...........	5½ @ 8½	6 @ 18½
Sugar, Cuba, lb.....	7½ @ 9	10½ @ 10½
Sugar, N. O., lb....	9 @ 10½	10½ @ 10½
Whisky..............	31 @ 32	1 00 @ 1 01½
Coffee, Rio, lb.......	20 @ 21	*9½ @ 13
Flour, State and Western..........	4 85 @ 5 00	5 00 @ 5 50

*In bond.

From this it appears that while pork, whisky and butter cost more to-day than in August, 1862, beef and bread are at about the same figures, and coffee is very much lower. The average difference does not justify the disparity in the price of living at the two periods, even when the increased rents and wages are considered. Meanwhile the tendency of both these items is to diminish. Dwellings at least cannot be kept at their existing figures, and the swelling stream of immigration, even without Chinese aid, promises ere long to put the value of domestic service more nearly on a par with that of older countries. Clothing has already fallen to something like the old-fashioned gold standards, and board and lodging must come down too. The lowering of taxes, for which we have so earnestly contended, is the proper signal for diminishing the burdens of the people in every direction, so that their possible earnings and needful outlay should resume a legitimate and healthful relation.

Metropolitan Elections.

The corruption and outrageous frauds which have so long been practiced in our municipal elections have caused many spasmodic efforts at reform, but it seems as if, in almost every instance, they have made matters worse instead of better. The task appears formidable, if not hopeless, and each succeeding device to accomplish it proves to be effectually manipulated by the Democratic leaders in their own interests. When we reflect that the control of their party in the State depends entirely upon the large fraudulent majority which it has been able to register in the City, it is not to be supposed that an effectual remedy will emanate from them. For this reason we have not built any exalted hopes upon the bills to regulate elections in this City, which have been introduced in the Assembly by Messrs. KIERNAN and JACOBS. An examination of both those bills convinces us that they are not only as leaky as baskets, but that they were intended to beguile the people into a belief that they were to be protected, while the Democratic managers would find no impediment in either of them to a free exercise of their ancient craft and unscrupulous control. Both have a plausible show of fairness, but either would rather tend to increase the frauds than to prevent them. The Citizens' Association is of the same opinion and is not willing to accept either.

A bill has been prepared by the Association, which, we are informed, has been drawn with great care, and after consultation with more honest Democrats. We also learn that in its leading features it has received the sanction of prominent men of both parties. It proposes a Board of "Judges of Election," to consist of twelve persons, of whom six shall be selected from each of the two leading parties. These shall be appointed by the Mayor, hold for one year, and serve without compensation. They shall divide the City into election districts, containing not more than two hundred voters each, and shall appoint three inspectors in each district to represent both parties. No member of the Board shall hold an office or be a candidate while serving. On election days the polls shall open at sunrise and close at 1 o'clock P. M.; the votes shall be canvassed before 6 o'clock of the same day, and the result reported at once to the Judges of Election, who shall issue certificates on the following day. The feature of the new bill which strikes us with most favor is that regulating the registry. It provides that it shall be kept open during the whole of the month of September in each year, and shall embrace the name, age, residence, birthplace and personal description of every person authorized to vote and applying to be registered. It imposes a penalty of two years' imprisonment and disfranchisement for fraudulent registration or voting.

The bill seems to be framed with an honest desire and purpose to correct the great and growing frauds upon the ballot box which have so long been practiced in this City with impunity. It contains some provisions which are admirably calculated to effect that object. We hope that it may become a law, but we have little faith that the majority will consent without first emasculating it to serve their purposes in future campaigns, when it shall be necessary to manufacture a Democratic majority.

Much of the discussion in the Senate in regard to funding the debt indicates a strange indifference to current evidence respecting the value of money. Does anybody believe that there is the remotest chance of floating a four or a four-and-a-half per cent. security with money at its present value in this country? Look at the many first-class railroad mortgages, of long date, now being put upon the market under the most favorable auspices. They carry six, seven and eight per cent. interest, many of them in coin. Seven per cents, gold, are offered at par, and seven per cents in currency at 87½. Is it probable that a four per cent. security would realize even the lowest of these figures?

Gradually but surely the old States Rights doctrine, as an obstacle to internal improvement, is being discarded. The bill reported from the House Committee on Railways, authorizing the construction of an air line road from Washington to this City, brought the issue squarely up. The Democrats insisted that the consent of the States to be traversed should be made a condition precedent; but a strict party vote yesterday decided otherwise. Having decided the principle, if the House will go on and pass a judicious bill the traveling public may cherish some hope of an air line at last.

The Cadet investigation has brought out the name of JOHN A. GRISWOLD, a Representative from this State, in a connection far from complimentary, and the Republican candidate for Governor is, in some quarters, alleged to be the man. This is a mistake. Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, of Troy, who was a member of the Fortieth Congress, has no seat there now, and is in no manner affected by the investigation. The JOHN A. GRISWOLD with whose name gossip has been busy resides at Catskill, and is the Democratic Representative of the Thirteenth District.

How much nitro-glycerine is there in this City?—enough to blow half the island out of water? It looks like it. Large quantities are always being discovered, and sometimes, but not often, seizures are made. One case of that kind occurred lately. Three cans of the fatal compound were found on a New-Haven boat at the foot of Peck-slip. There was nitro-glycerine enough to have destroyed a street, together with all the shipping in the neighborhood. And this traffic is always going on—the cart which passes us in the streets loaded with large cans may be more dangerous than a battery of guns. After the innumerable warnings we have had on this subject, the authorities ought not to wait for fresh disasters before taking strong measures to forbid the storing of nitro-glycerine in the City at all, and for placing the trade in it under all the restrictions which ingenuity can devise.

A contemporary calls attention to an ingenious operation just performed at Albany. The outrageous swindle of the "Fiske pavement" in Fifth-avenue is not yet forgotten, nor is it likely to be—that and Mr. FREAR's mock charter together contributed greatly to the downfall of TWEED and Company. So great has been the outcry against the Fifth-avenue job that the Assembly could not avoid passing a resolution authorizing an inquiry into all the circumstances. But this was only one way of throwing dust in the eyes of the public. The resolution has been referred to the "Committee on Cities," of which Mr. ALEXANDER FREAR is Chairman, and the same ALEXANDER FREAR, says the *Post*, "was superintendent of the Fiske pavement." Here, then, is an easy way of bamboozling the public, and protecting the authors of the fraud from punishment. Anybody would think that the "inquiry" had been arranged under the auspices of the Methodist Book Concern.

Every man has a right to do what he likes with his own house, but we cannot always prevent people asking, "Where does all the money come from?" A common question—and, if it was honestly answered, a good many skeletons in a good many cupboards would be turned out. An evening journal lays before us a glowing picture of a gentleman's stables between Madison and Fifth avenues. The doors are of massive black walnut, fitted with large panes of figured ground glass. The coach house is a "handsome hall, sixty feet long by thirty wide." The walls are lined with black walnut. Robes of the silver fox and other animals hang from nails. Immense mirrors, beautiful clocks, bronze busts, a painted and grained ceiling, and, lastly, splendid carriages and horses complete this realization of Alnaschar's dream. The neighborhood at the back is poor—doubtless some of the inhabitants wish they were horses to live in the grand stables. To whom do they belong? The reader has doubtless guessed—to somebody who has had the opportunity of handling public moneys. The lucky possessor is not a mere contractor, but the presiding genius of the moribund Ring—the great WILLIAM M. TWEED himself. Who would not be glad to serve the public for half the rewards this patriot enjoys?

Senator MURPHY's opinions on the subject of drinking, as indicated in his Excise bill, may be very shortly defined: 1. It is good to be drunk at all times. 2. Whisky orgies ought to be permitted on Sundays, provided they are not "in public view." 3. There ought to be no punishment under the law for drunkenness. These provisions being embodied in a bill, we can all judge of the effect they will produce on public morality. Most people who keep their eyes open as they pass along the streets are convinced that intoxication is quite common enough now. Senator MURPHY thinks differently. Could he not offer some special reward for the man who can prove that he is oftener drunk than sober?

Most people in search of amusement would prefer to see something else than a house on fire, with three or four persons trembling for their lives or at the windows. Such a spectacle might afford pleasure to barbarians, but it can only inspire civilized people with horror. Yet it is chosen by Mr. BOUCICAULT as the chief incident in his drama called "Lost at Sea," now being played at Wallack's Theatre. A scene from which all sensitive persons would shrink—which does, indeed, shock almost everybody who witnesses it—is given to the public in place of plot, witty conversation, or any other of the legitimate attractions of the theatre. Can the degradation of the drama go much further than this? If so, probably Mr. BOUCICAULT will succeed in sinking it to the "deeper depth."

There are some things which even the debonair Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., cannot accomplish. His "little bill" for completing his triumphs over the Erie shareholders proved too much for him. It does not appear to have shocked the Legislature, but votes were going up so very rapidly in price that there was no hope or prospect of concluding the job, except at a prodigious cost. Mr. FISK cannot buy votes as cheaply as an ordinary man can—one rather inconvenient result of the extraordinary reputation he has picked up. Now what is to be the next move?

The movement for electing workingmen to the English House of Commons does not prosper. The well-known Mr. ODGER, formerly a shoemaker, has made his fourth attempt to get into Parliament, and failed. On this occasion he offered himself for Southwark, one of the large metropolitan constituencies on the south side of the Thames. It is a Radical borough, and was represented until lately by "Nineveh" LAYARD. Through Mr. ODGER's failure, two votes have been lost to Mr. GLADSTONE, for a Conservative has secured the seat. The *Times* probably supplies the key to the position when it says: "It was easy to see that the artisan class and the small shopkeepers had but one interest between them—that of upsetting Mr. ODGER." The prejudices against these workingmen candidates seem to be entertained chiefly by their own set. But it is to be noted that Mr. BRIGHT is decidedly averse to what is called "Odgerism," and is thought to have killed any small chance Mr. ODGER may have had by writing a letter expressing very emphatic views on the subject.

There is one feature of the Irish Land bill which has evidently occasioned some little uneasiness among English politicians. It is the provision authorizing the Government to advance loans to tenants who desire to purchase their holdings. A full half of the whole number of tenants are small holders—that is, their farms are less than fifteen acres in extent. Now, it is contended that no farmer in Ireland with less than fifteen acres can make a living, and therefore that the Government will be doing more harm than good by bringing into existence a class of starving landlords. "The estate," as the argument has been put, "now held in one hand, and let in a hundred farms, will be distributed next year among a hundred owners, and twenty years hence among five hundred occupiers; and neither Ireland nor Irishmen will be the gainers. A few good and rich proprietors will have been exchanged for a multitude of poor and bad ones." These objections to a cottier proprietary are not new, but they seem to have considerable weight with English politicians at this moment. Meanwhile, the disaffected Irish reject the bill because it does not go far enough for them, and Mr. GLADSTONE is already being reproached for the failure of his "specific."

The quips, quillets and quiddities of the law and the chaffing and jocularity of the lawyers have been too much for Mr. BERGH in Brooklyn; but some good has been done for all that, since all who read the journals must see that he proved his case—and even more. While it is evident that those swill-fed cows must have been in a miserable condition, and that their milk could not be a wholesome nourishment for sick persons and young children, the fact is brought out that those cadaverous cows are sold to butchers, when they can give no more milk, and turned out to the public in the shape and under the name of beef! This is a fact for the "grown-ups," who will probably feel that sickly beef is worse than sickly milk. Instead of joining in the merriment of the lawyers, they are very apt to think that it is not alone a question of cruelty to animals, or cruelty to innocent children, but of cruelty to hard-working men and women as well, and [illegible] Mr. BERGH should be [illegible].

Councils of arbitration to settle disputes between employers and employed have frequently been advocated as a means of averting strikes, by [illegible]. And yet such a method of arriving at an amicable understanding is thoroughly practical. In the north of England iron district there is a "Board of Arbitration and Conciliation," whose usefulness has just been proved in a most satisfactory manner. The iron workers desired an advance of wages, which the employers were willing only partially to concede. Both sides were firm. The Board met, [illegible] "Tom Brown's School Days" [illegible] was argued for two days, both parties giving their views. The result was [illegible] which gave general satisfaction. Mr. HUGHES says that he expects never to hear of another strike in that district. Is not this example worth careful noting by the various organizations of our own industries? If these English workmen [illegible] without resort to strikes, [illegible] All that is needed is that the subject of controversy be approached in a fair and candid spirit on all sides.

Amusements.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

We are informed that Mr. BOOTH's sumptuous representation of *Hamlet* will soon be withdrawn to make way for [illegible] previously arranged for. It has been a splendid success, and has probably drawn even longer than the enterprising manager expected. In succeeding [illegible] will be Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE, who has been fortunate enough of late to gain the approval of London audiences in several of his comic and eccentric characters, and who will, [illegible] remunerative engagement.

PRESTIDIGITATORIAL SOIREES.

The lovers of parlor magic—and their name is legion—will [illegible] taste for modern diablerie can now be gratified all the year 'round. Mr. HARTZ, the well-known prestidigitateur, has just converted (at great pains, we [illegible] magic wand) the premises No. 748 Broadway into a charming little theatre, where every evening, Saturday excepted, a programme [illegible] to by the magician and his familiar spirit. The salon Mr. HARTZ [illegible] formerly [illegible] ROBERT HOUDIN in Paris. The wonderful and [illegible] exhibitions [illegible] are quite as marvelous and as droll as [illegible] master wizard, and [illegible] entertaining [illegible] their nightly rehearsal [illegible] prise insuring [illegible] equally great and prolonged success.

Personal.

The managers of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, No. 40 West Twentieth-street, have adopted a resolution thanking Signor G. RONCONI, who, on the [illegible] ult., at the hall of the Union League Club, gave a representation of "Maria di Rohan," for the benefit of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, [illegible] the expenses [illegible] proceeds [illegible] to the Treasurer [illegible] institution, which [illegible] handsome [illegible]

[illegible]

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 3, 1870.

This has been a dull day in both Houses. The only thing of interest accomplished in the Senate was the passage of Mr. MURPHY's bill fixing the time for the election of Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals and of the three new Judges of the New-York Court of Common Pleas, for the third Tuesday in May next. The Assembly resolution and preamble providing for paying the interest on the State ante-war debt in gold was reported favorably from the Senate Committee and ordered printed.

THE HOUSE

was engaged in the third reading of bills and in general orders. Among the bills read a third time was one to place "diamond brokers" and "loan agents" on a footing with pawnbrokers, and subject them to the same restrictions, liabilities and penalties.

BROOKLYN BUNCOMBE.

JACOBS' bill to elect inspectors and canvassers in Brooklyn by the people came up for a third reading in the Assembly to-day, when the author of the bill moved to recommit it in order to give himself an opportunity to get off a speech. For fear he might be misunderstood or misrepresented he said he had committed his speech to writing, and he proceeded to read a series of platitudes about the ballot-box being the basis of free institutions and the necessity of preserving its purity. He even went so far as to claim that the purity of the ballot-box was an old-time Democratic doctrine. Having concluded his oration, he withdrew his motion to recommit, and moved that the bill be put on its final passage. But his colleague, Mr. CULLEN, renewed the motion, and for the same purpose that JACOBS had first made it, to enable him to get off a similar speech. He, too, had committed his remarks to writing, and read them to the House after the manner of the original JACOBS—concluding by withdrawing the motion to recommit, and moving the passage of the bill. The bill was then passed. To understand the spirit of this little oratorical episode, it should be stated that the Brooklyn Democracy, or what is called the "Ring" portion thereof, are greatly dissatisfied with their representatives here, and have held several meetings to denounce their acts. Among other things, they disapprove of this bill of JACOBS to elect inspectors and canvassers, because it takes the control of the ballot boxes out of their hands and puts it in the hands of the local politicians' Hence these speeches of JACOBS and CULLEN, which were designed exclusively for home consumption. Now, if the authors of this bill to elect inspectors and canvassers had stated in their speeches the true grounds on which they urge the measure—that it was merely to enable them, instead of the McLaughlin Ring, to control the elections in their respective districts—the outside public would have understood it; but when they undertake to base their advocacy of the bill on the false pretence that it is going to purify the ballot box and secure honest elections, the public may as well understand that there is no such design on the part of the authors of the bill, and that it would have no such effect; and they may as well further understand that the Democratic Party in this Legislature have no intention of introducing any bill or allowing any bill to pass that will tend in the slightest degree to prevent repeating or any other frauds upon the ballot box, either in New-York or Brooklyn. The only bill yet presented that would at all be effectual for that object was framed by the Citizens' Association of New-York, with the sanction of prominent men of both parties, and not a Democrat could be found in this Legislature to even introduce the bill to either House.

WESTCHESTER BOULEVARDS.

The Boulevard Ring Commissioners and contractors in Westchester County have encountered a Waterloo defeat. During the past few years a great number of schemes in reference to roads and avenues in that county have been foisted upon the taxpayers by means of special enactments of the Legislature. This session applications innumerable have been presented to both Houses asking for enormous powers to be granted to the Commissioners, and for authority to expend large amounts of money in addition to the sums already appropriated. A week ago one of these schemes, called the Boston Post Road bill, came up in Committee of the Whole, when Mr. HUSTED, taking the bill as his text, ventilated the whole subject of boulevard commissions, showing the enormous taxes which they had imposed on the real estate owners of Westchester County, amounting in the aggregate to more than the entire income of said estate. He succeeded in delaying the passage of the bill until the people of that county could be heard from, and this week remonstrances have come in, signed by 1,500 taxpayers, against the passage of the bill. After presenting these remonstrances Mr. HUSTED asked that the bill be recommitted, which was done. Bills will now be introduced repealing all commissions of a like nature and restoring to the people of the various towns of Westchester County the rights of which they have been deprived. The taxpayers of Westchester may thank a Republican Representative that they are not swamped this Winter by a Democratic Legislature.

A HITCH.

There is a hitch in the programme of the anti-Ringers, and their new charter hangs fire. There are two or three points that they can't agree upon—the chief one being whether Mayor HALL shall be legislated out of office in May next, or whether he shall be allowed to hold over till Fall. Grand Sachem TWEED still insists that the [illegible] in the Old Wigwam amounts to nothing, and that the young warriors of the tribe are only enjoying a little pastime. He says you "can't control men's tempers," and the best way to do is to let them blow off their superfluous steam and then they will cool off. It is the general impression among the Senators who have the best opportunity of judging, that the "Ring" is not so [illegible] as it seems, and is only "playing possum."

S.

Loan Commissioners Confirmed by the Senate—The Tax on the Eighty Per Cent. Central Scrip.

ALBANY, March 3.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations of Loan Commissioners:

Henry H. Houpt and Barnum Williams, of Tompkins County; Reuben Whallon and John [illegible], of Essex County; Charles G. Riggs and [illegible] D. Davenport, of Lewis County; Elknah [illegible] and Henry A. Homes, of Suffolk County; George Merritt and James W. Jenks, of Otsego County; Stephen D. Lawrence and William H. [illegible], of Franklin County; William Govan and [illegible] Hoffman, of Rockland County; Joshua [illegible] Dean and Edmund Doane, of Putnam County; Robert T. Sherman and Silas Fulsom, of Wyoming County; Hiram Converse, of Jefferson County; John McConville and H. N. Curtis, of Monroe County; George E. Mason, of Chenango County; S. D. Parsons and John H. Smith, of [illegible] County.

The New-York Central Railroad one year ago issued a scrip dividend of eighty per cent. on the capital stock of the road, and having failed to make returns to the Revenue Office, the Company was to-day assessed by RALPH P. LATHROP, United States Assessor for this district, five per cent. on the dividend, the tax amounting to $1,152,000.

The Sectarian School Appropriations—Designs of the Democrats—Cruelty to Animals.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—The Assembly Committee on Education held a meeting this afternoon and listened to an eloquent argument from HIRAM KETCHUM, of New-York, in favor of the repeal of the law appropriating money to sectarian schools. Mr. WALKER and the other two Republican members of the Committee did their best to induce the Committee to report the bill either favorably or for the consideration of the House, but the majority of the Committee refused to do so, or to take any action whatever upon it. There is evidently a settled design on the part of four members of the Committe—FLAGG, the Chairman, SWEET, KIERNAN and BARNES—to smother the bill and prevent its getting before the [illegible] [illegible], of Queens, was called away from the Committee before a vote was taken, and it will probably rest with him to decide whether the bill shall be reported to the House in any form. All efforts on the part of the Republicans to induce the Committee to decide upon some day when they would take final action upon the bill failed, and FLAGG hastily adjourned the Committee, subject to the call of the Chairman. Unless the bill is reported next week, a resolution will be offered to take it out of the hands of the Committee, and then members will be compelled to put themselves on record.

At the evening session of the Assembly BURNS' bill to amend the law for prevention of cruelty to animals was discussed and progressed, which is regarded as equivalent to a defeat.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, March 3.

REPORTS.

By Mr. MURPHY—Increasing the number of Judges of the City Court of Brooklyn, and to regulate civil and criminal jurisdiction thereof.

By Mr. KENNEDY—Chartering the Industrial Exhibition Company.

By Mr. WINSLOW—Amending the charter of the Metropolitan Savings Bank.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SANFORD—Establishing the compensation of Canal Commissioners, giving each a salary of $3,000 per annum and $1,200 mileage.

By Mr. MURPHY—To suppress lotteries.

The bill provides that if any person shall sell or vend, or keep for sale any lottery tickets or policies, he shall be taken as a common gambler, and upon conviction thereof be sentenced to not less than thirty days' hard labor in the Penitentiary, or not more than two years' hard labor in the State's Prison, and be fined in any sum of not less than $50 nor more than $1,000. Any publisher of a newspaper inserting any advertisement relative to lotteries, may be punished by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500, and in default thereof shall be imprisoned in the County Jail or Penitentiary until such fine be remitted or paid.

The following is Mr. MURPHY's bill relating to pilotage:

The bill providing that the fees for piloting vessels into and out of New-York Harbor, as provided in chapter 137 of the laws of 1865, shall continue to be the fees paid said men.

Section 2 provides that every master of a vessel entering or leaving the port of New-York shall pay such fees whenever any licensed pilot shall perform the service of pilotage for such vessel; but such master or vessel, or the owners of such vessel, shall not be compelled to pay any sum whatever for pilotage fees unless pilotage services have actually been performed for such vessel.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the Union Theological Seminary of New-York City.

Amending the charter of the College of St. Francis Xavier of New-York City.

Authorizing the North American Life Insurance Company to issue scrip to policy holders.

Abolishing the office of Auditor of the Canal Department.

Providing for the election of Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Judges of tue Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. NORTON moved an Executive Session for the purpose of considering the nominations of Notaries Public and Loan Commissioners.

Mr. BRADLEY moved to amend to consider all nominations sent in by the Governor.

Mr. GENET moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

Mr. BRADLEY's motion was carried.

The bill amending the charter of the New-York Institute for the Blind was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and when the doors were opened adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The House, in Committee, disposed of the following bills as noted:

Requiring pawnbrokers in New-York City to have licenses, and defining who are pawnbrokers. Third reading.

Chartering the American Literary Bureau of New-York. Third reading.

Providing for the election of Inspectors of Election in Brooklyn. Read and passed.

To punish persons guilty of damaging canals and canal boats. Ordered to a third reading.

THE ALBANY BRIDGE.

On motion of Mr. BAMBER, the Canal Committee were directed to learn whether the receipts of the Albany Bridge Company do not exceed ten per cent. on the capital stock; whether the tolls adopted are approved by the Canal Board, and other like information.

THE BLACK RIVER CLAIMS.

Messrs. KIERNAN, W. D. MURPHY and HUSTED were appointed a Committee to investigate the awards under the Black River claims, and the time for reporting was extended to April 1.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN declared these awards deserved the reprobation of this Legislature, and should be immediately repealed. He moved that the Committee be instructed to report within five days a bill repealing these awards.

Mr. ALVORD was opposed to such hasty action in the matter and thought it best to have an investigation. He doubted the power of the Legislature to set aside these awards.

Mr. FIELDS thought the best course to pursue would be to call on the Canal Board to learn what action they have taken in the matter. If they have annulled the awards then the matter would fall, as nothing further could be done.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN insisted that the Legislature could repeal or set aside these awards. He had high judicial authority for this opinion, but he would be in favor of adopting the course suggested by Mr. FIELDS.

On motion of Mr. FIELDS the Canal Board was then called upon for information as to what had been done under the awards.

REPORTS.

By Mr. HATHAWAY—Chartering the Claremont Savings Bank of New-York City.

By Mr. HASBROUCK—To erect a new county from a part of Steuben County.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—Amending the charter of the Fireproof Warehouse Company.

By Mr. FIELDS—Amending the act relative to the powers of the Board of Supervisors.

By Mr. CULLEN—To secure religious freedom to convicts in State Prisons.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—To facilitate the construction of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad.

Recess to 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, disposed of a large number of local bills and ordered them to a third reading.

The bill to amend the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, by repealing the section authorizing the arrest of employes when their employers are known and can be prosecuted, was brought up.

Mr. BURNS, at some length, explained the necessity for this act, citing cases where great hardships had been inflicted by the arrest and imprisonment of drivers, who were not responsible for the cruelty charged.

After debate progress was reported on the bill, and the Assembly adjourned.

Details of the Fearful Catastrophe at Neponset, Mass.—Six Women Burned to Death.

From the Boston Post, March 3.

Yesterday witnessed a catastrophe that deprived six poor women of their lives in Neponset. At this place was situated a number of buildings known as McBride's Drying Works, owned and occupied as cotton drying works by GEORGE McBRIDE. The buildings were seven in number, connected together in such a manner as to facilitate the work. The section destroyed was in the form of a T, the top being a building 50x30, used as a sorting room, in which the cotton was first taken from the bales, the good sorted from the bad, &c. The body of the T represents the drying building, 80x30, in which the cotton was placed on racks to dry. The heat necessary for drying was furnished by 10,000 feet of one-inch steam pipes laid between the floors. These buildings were of wood, a story and one-half high. The others consisted of a one-story storehouse, small engine house, &c. The number of operatives varied according to the amount of work. At times there has been as many as thirty or forty employed, but yesterday the number was small, three men and six women. The men were at work in the lower story and the women in the upper story, or the sorting-room before described.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The men were first aware of its presence about 10 o'clock, by the smoke which filled their apartment, and instantly seeking its cause, discovered the fire breaking out from one corner of the arm of the T, or the sorting room. Of course all the efforts which could possibly be made were instantly put forward to rescue the women, but the majority of them must have been suffocated before the fire was discovered. Only one was visible after that time, and she quickly disappeared as the flames, finding the best of fuel in the well-dried wood, swept through the windows, encircled the roof, and passed on to the drying house, which fell an easy pray to the strong body of blaze behind it. Nothing could be done for the unfortunate women; the heat repelled all advances, and small need was there of an attempt, for there was not a single chance of finding life in the building after the flames appeared at the windows. A half hour had elapsed, and the burning pile was mostly consumed before the department made its appearance. Heavy streams deluged the ruins, and subdued the heat, so as to render search for the bodies practicable. The relatives of the persons known to have been in the flames encircled the ruins, with what feelings can be imagined better than described. The finding of the remains occupied but a few moments; six charred stumps, with nothing to indicate one from another, were all that remained of the female [illegible]. The names of the parties are: Mrs. [illegible] MARTIN, Chelsea; Mrs. PETER MARTIN, [illegible] THOMAS HURLEY, Mrs. P. KENNEDY, all of [illegible], and Mrs. COMMINS, of Glover's Corner. All of them leave [illegible]

A JURY OF INQUEST

was immediately convened, ROBERT VOSE acting as Coroner. Testimony was taken, but none was given which would elucidate the mystery concerning the origin of the fire. A verdict was returned, death by fire, &c., "cause unknown."

The loss is estimated at $10,000, the buildings destroyed costing about $8,000. The entire insurance amounts to $6,000, distributed in six different offices of $1,000 each. There was a considerable stock of cotton on the premises, of which only a few shreds remain.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE ...WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. CHANDLER—To regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northwestern and northeastern frontier of the United States.

By Mr. POMEROY—To enable the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad to extend a branch of their road.

By Mr. HAMLIN—To define the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

THE JUDICIARY BILL.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to change the judicial circuits.

The Senate Committee amendments defining the limits of the circuits were agreed to.

The amendment requiring Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States to be residents of their respective circuits, and that a vacancy shall be filled by a resident of the circuit, but permitting the Chief Justice to reside in any circuit to which he may be allotted without a change of residence, was discussed until the morning hour expired.

Mr. WILLEY moved to amend the amendment so that the Judge shall reside in the circuit after appointment, dispensing with the necessity of his being a resident when appointed. He believed that, in view of the qualifications required, and the importance of the office, the President should be allowed to make his selection from the nation at large, and that the national interests should not be made subservient to the sentiments of localities, whereas in the Southern circuits it might be difficult to find a man whose loyalty and superior qualifications entitled him to the exalted position of a Judge of the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. DAVIS, though distrusting the animus of the appointing power in the important duty of filling the offices of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, was willing to leave to the President that unrestricted constitutional discretion which he possessed of making his nominations from any portion of the country.

Mr. CONKLING remarked that the inference from the Senator's (Mr. DAVIS') position was, that because the Constitution was silent on the subject, therefore Congress could not inquire whether a Judge was learned in the law or possessed other essential qualifications. By the same right the matter of residence could be an official requisite.

Mr. WILSON submitted an amendment looking to a new arrangement of the circuits.

Mr. TRUMBULL explained that the arrangement of the circuits by the Committee was based upon population and the number of cases on the Supreme Court docket, with a view to equalizing the amount of business for each of the Judges. The argument that Congress had no power to limit the President to any particular district in selecting these Judges was based upon the idea that Congress could not prescribe the mode in which the President shall perform his duties. The President was Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, but he could not raise or pay a soldiet withour the coöperation of Congress.

The bill was then laid aside.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with amendment, the bill to incorporate the National Bolivian Navigation Company. Also, adversely, the bill to provide for an American line of emigrant passenger steamers between New-York, Scandinavian and German ports. Also, adversely, the bill relieving masters of vessels owned wholly by United States citizens, and engaged in the coasting trade, from the obligation of employing licensed pilots.

Mr. KELLOGG, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with amendment, the joint resolution providing for a survey and estimate of the cost of removing obstructions from the Bayou Teche, in Louisiana.

THE FUNDING BILL.

At 1 o'clock the consideration of the Funding bill was resumed, and Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, addressed the Senate on the impolicy of issuing any loan at less than five per cent., asserting his belief that at the proposed rate it could not be negotiated, either among our own people or abroad.

Mr. MORTON argued that in order to secure the advantages to follow from a long bond the right of redemption within a short time must be left out. He favored the offering of a long bond to the amount of a thousand millions, which should not be redeemable in less than thirty years, with the privilege of using any surplus money in the meantime in buying it up, as we are now doing. The provision for the substitution of bonds he considered as of no practical benefit, because if the banks were required to take a bond bearing a lower rate of interest the tax would have to be reduced, and thus the loss and the gain would be commensurate. The best that could now be done with the national banks was to compel them to loan their money cheaply and thereby keep down the rates of other money lenders. The ninth section was objectionable in making a difference of ten per cent. in favor of the old as against the new banks. The bill would inevitably and certainly result in a contraction of the currency, to which the whole nation, particularly the West and South, was decidedly opposed. The third section authorized the funding of the greenbacks into four per cent. bonds, and then provided that the aggregate debt should not be increased, prohibiting the Secretary from paying out these greenbacks in the current expenses of the country. He was willing to award to the Secretary of the Treasury the credit due him for what he had done, and he had done much for the finances; but we might reasonably guess what were his views on the subject of contraction, and it was very questionable whether all sections should leave their interests in the hands of one man, however pure he might be. In reply to a reference by Mr. CASSERLY to a peculiarity in the issue of the English Consols, Mr. MORTON cited the fact that, like wine, securities improved by age, and acquired value as they became old and well understood. This was applicable to our bonds as a new security. In conclusion, he expressed himself desirous of voting for a Funding bill of some kind, but he preferred, if possible, to have a practical measure.

Mr. CAMERON favored a policy of inaction by Congress in regard to the finances, believing that in a few years, as our ability to pay our debts became known, our bonds would be eagerly sought for. He declared himself especially hostile to the provision for foreign agencies, as it would authorize a fund for corruption and would humiliate without materially aiding the Government. He then moved to postpone the whole subject until April 3.

Mr. WILLIAMS referred to the payment of one hundred millions of the debt within the last year as an evidence not only of the disposition but the ability of the Government to pay the debt.

Mr. CHANDLER expressed the opinion that there would be no great rush for the "four per cents," but that the five hundred millions of five per cent. bonds would be taken up at once and would result in a saving in interest of five millions per annum. He hoped to live long enough to see New-York the money centre of the world; and, therefore, would not go anywhere out of the United States to establish an agency for paying our debts. He never would vote for a proposition of that kind. He would vote with his friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. CAMERON) and his friend from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) to strike that section out of the bill.

The motion of Mr. CAMERON to postpone was then voted down.

Mr. SUMNER's amendment, as modified so as to apply the proceeds of the sale of the new bonds to the payment of the five-twenty bonds of 1862, was not agreed to, upon a division, by 12 to 26.

Mr. SUMNER then offered further to amend the first section, so that the bond provided for should be a ten-forty instead of a ten-twenty bond. He remarked, in support of his motion, that the ten-fortys had a good name and were well known, and gave notice he would propose to extend the four and a half loan to fifty years, and the four per cent. loan to sixty years.

Mr. SHERMAN assented to the amendment, regarding it as not very material; when, by unanimous consent, the section was so amended.

Mr. SUMNER then moved to amend by increasing the aggregate amount of five per cent. bonds from four to five hundred millions; which was not agreed to by 15 to 28.

The Senate then, at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COX presented a petition of citizens of Saratoga County, N. Y., for the discontinuance of the income tax.

THE LATE SIOUX RESERVATIONS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, the Senate joint resolution allowing the settlers on the late Sioux Reservation in Minnesota to the 1st of March, 1871, to make proof and payment on their claims, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. GRISWOLD offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Internal Revenue laws as to place the manufacture of brick on the free list, and to exempt from tax persons engaged in quarrying blue stone. Adopted.

Mr. HEATON offered a like resolution for a decided reduction in the rate of taxation on the distillation of brandy, exclusively from grapes, peaches and apples. Adopted.

INTEROCEANIC TELEGRAPH CABLES.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to regulate interoceanic telegraph communication with foreign countries. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

THE WASHINGTON AIR LINE RAILWAY.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to authorize the build- [illegible] Mr. COX inquired as to what principle the incorporators named in the bill had been selected.

Mr. INGERSOLL said that it was on the principle of selecting men of capability and integrity to discharge public trusts.

Mr. COX inquired if they were from New-York or all along the line?

Mr. INGERSOLL said they were not from any particular locality.

Mr. KERR hoped the bill would be allowed to go over until the morning hour on Tuesday. It was a burlesque on legislation to undertake to pass such a bill after half an hour's discussion. It involved many of the most important questions touching the powers of the Government, and it would be monstrous to rush it through.

Mr. INGERSOLL submitted that he was not disposed to rush anything through, nor would it be a burlesque on legislation to do so. The same power proposed to be exercised by Congress in this bill had been exercised before.

Mr. SWANN—Never!

Mr. KERR—There is no case in the history of the Government that justifies the passage of this bill.

Mr. INGERSOLL—There is a difference of opinion on that.

Mr. KERR—There is no analogy to this bill in any law ever enacted by Congress, and I propose to show that to the House if I get an opportunity.

Mr. SWANN—I appeal to the gentlemen to give us an opportunity to be heard, and to fix some day for the consideration of the bill, when this side of the House can present views which, I think, will satisfy the House that this bill proposes establishing a most important principle in upsetting the whole internal improvement system of the country, which has grown up under State supervision.

Mr. INGERSOLL said he was willing to have the bill made a special order when it could be discussed to any length the House desired, and when amendments could be offered and voted on. He asked the Speaker to state the condition of the pending special orders.

The Speaker did so, and then

Mr. INGERSOLL proposed that this bill should be made the special order for the 29th of March, independent of the right of the Chairmen of the Committees of Ways and Means or of Appropriations to move to go into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ALLISON said he should object to that, because it would interfere with the tariff and tax on incomes.

The Speaker remarked that that objection defeated the arrangement.

Mr. ALLISON asked the Speaker for his opinion as to whether, if the bill were made the special order for the 29th of March, it would be reached before July.

The Speaker remarked that his opinion was not worth more than that of any experienced member.

Mr. SCOFIELD proposed that the discussion should go on during the morning hour, and then the House would be sure to dispose of it.

The Speaker remarked that the bill was now in the morning hour, and must so continue until the end of the session, unless the House ordered otherwise or disposed of it.

Mr. TWICHELL wished to move that the bill be recommitted, and that the Committee report the names of all the incorporators whose names were inserted without their consent.

Mr. INGERSOLL declined to yield for that motion. The assumption was not warranted by the facts.

After more discussion Mr. SWAN offered an amendment providing that the road should not be constructed without the consent of the States through which it passed.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved the previous question on the amendment and the House seconded it. The vote was then taken and the amendment rejected by a party vote—yeas 48, nays 11.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over till the morning hour on Tuesday.

NATURALIZATION.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, gave notice that he would, at the earliest practicable moment, report from the Judiciary Committee the Naturalization bill, and ask for its passage.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then at 1:30 o clock P. M., went into Committee of the whole, Mr. MERCUR in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill.

An amendment offered by Mr. PAINE, providing that nothing in the act should be construed as recognizing as existing public treaties any such treaties made before the 20th day of July, 1867, gave rise to considerable discussion, it being denounced by Mr. MAYNARD as a violation of the faith of the nation, and defended by Messrs. PAINE, LAWRENCE and other members. Finally, not wishing to occupy the further time of the Committee, Mr. PAINE withdrew the amendment and the bill was laid aside, to be reported to the House.

The Committee then rose and reported back the Indian Appropriation bill with amendments. The amendments were agreed to in a bulk, and the bill passed.

THE TARIFF.

The House at 2:40 o'clock went again into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WHEELER in the chair, this time on the Tariff bill. Mr. SCHENCK gave way for Mr. BROOKS, of New-York.

Mr. BROOKS addressed the Committee in opposition to the bill. He assumed that every man who heard him was abstractly in favor of free trade. God has implanted that principle in human nature. For the purposes of revenge, however, Governments had established tariffs on imports, and those tariffs had been made to favor protection of native industry. France and England had recently abandoned that false idea; but the United States for the last nine years had been raising that tariff almost to a prohibition point. He proceeded to contrast the tariff in this and other countries, and selected a few articles as illustrations. Salt, one of the essentials of human life, was free in England, Belgum, Switzerland, Portugal, and throughout the German Zollverein. Coal was free almost everywhere; free on the Continent of Europe, except in Sweden, where the duty was thirty-seven cents a ton; France, twenty cents; Spain, twenty-five cents; Denmark, forty cents; while in the United States it was $1 25, in gold. Hides were free everywhere on the Continent of Europe, except in Sweden. They were free in Russia, Spain and Portugal, and wherever duty was levied on hides, it was the smallest possible duty. Lumber was free everywhere on the continent of Europe, except in Switzerland, the Netherlands, Italy and Portugal, and there the rate of duty was the lowest. Pig iron, another essential, the foundation of all iron industry, on which a duty of $9 per ton, in gold, was imposed in the United States—the highest duty known—was free in Great Britain, Italy, Denmark and Sweden, while the highest tariff levied on it in France, the competitor of England, was but $3 90; in the Zollverien, $2 40; Switzerland, $1 10; Russia, $3 37; Belgium, ninety-six cents; Austria, $1 90. Under the showing of the Secretary of the Treasury the surplus revenue for the current fiscal year would be $102,000,000, but he thought it would not be less than $120,000,000. The three-fourths of the present fiscal year showed a surplus revenue beyond the expenditures of ninety odd millions. This fact, therefore, imposed on Congress the necessity of remodeling the tariff, for they could not go before the people and defend the imposition of an additional taxation of $120,000,000 more than the expenditures required. He considered the reduction proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means, of $30,000,000 on the internal revenue and $20,000,000 on the tariff, was altogether too small a reduction. It ought to be at least seventy-five or one hundred millions. He would take off the duty on coal as an essential element of human life. He would take off the duty on timber, hides and salt. He would reduce the duty on pig iron to $3 per ton; on lead to one cent per pound, and on copper to a rate corresponding with the duty imposed in other countries. A venerable gentleman from Maryland, (Governor THOMAS,) representing the bituminous coal interest of Alleghany County, had appeared before the Committee and stated that his county would willingly accept free trade, but that if protection was to be given to New England and Pennsylvania, they wanted it too for their bituminous interest to the amount of $2,000,000. There was no reply to be made to that. As long as the system existed there should be an equal division of the spoils. Everybody should have something, and nobody should have everything. No particular region should be alone protected. Mr. BROOKS proceeded to show in detail the large increase of duty, proposed in this bill, on the various articles. As to dry goods he had the statement of A. T. STEWART, of New-York, that the rates proposed amounted to from fifty-two to 127 per cent. *ad valorem*. As to carpets he said that every gentleman undertaking to carpet or recarpet his house could afford to pay the carpet manufacturers of this country from $800 to $1,500 if he could import his carpets free. The whole carpet production of the United States, by the use of the Bigelow patent, was in the hands of only five men, who were growing enormously rich, and yet this bill proposed to leave the duty on carpets as it is, except in two cases, a small reduction on druggets and an enormous increase on felt carpeting, used mainly by the laboring classes. No such monopoly as the Bigelow patent was on the face of the earth. No other people but the American would stand it. The few manufacturers of hair cloth and reps were not content with the protection they already had, but were demanding more. Previous to the war the exports of furniture from this country to the West Indies, South America, China, and other parts of the world, were quite large, but now were almost nothing on account of the high duties imposed on hair cloth. Hair cloth covered fabrics could not be exported. Mr. BROOKS went on to exhibit the operation of the proposed tariff on wool, timber, linseed oil, jute, pig iron, copper, shipbuilding materials, &c., and in conclusion said that there never would be a finality on the question of the tariff till they came to the simplicity of the British tariff, which only levied taxes on some nine articles. His own conviction was that if these people knew the taxation levied on them by the high tariff acts they would rise *en masse*, and could hardly be restrained. There would be no finality until justice and right were done to the great body of the people. There would be no finality as long as legislation was so managed as to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. If nobody else would do it he would take the tariff, and, mounting on a peddler's wagon, would ride through the agricultural districts of the country exhibiting hoes, shovels, axes, bars, chains, rods, knives, forks, cottons and woolens, and demonstrate to the eyes of the people the unjust, the enormous taxation imposed on them by the existing tariff. [illegible]

THE GEORGIA BILL.

Mr. BUTLER, [illegible] Massachusetts, from the Committee on Reconstruction, rose to report back the bill for the [illegible] to representation of the State of Georgia.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, [illegible] member of that Committee, made the point of [illegible] order that Mr. BUTLER had not been authorized by the Committee to make the report.

The SPEAKER—That cannot be a point of order. That is a point of veracity.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Not at all.

Mr. BUTLER—I am responsible for what I am doing.

The SPEAKER—It is the duty of the Chair to recognize the Chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction, which is authorized to report at any time.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Does the gentleman from Massachusetts say that the Committee authorized him to report back that bill?

Mr. BUTLER—I am not to be catechised.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Every member of the Committee knows that we have not considered that bill since it was recommitted, and I ask that the clerk of the Committee may be summoned up here to decide if it is a question of veracity.

Mr. BUTLER—This is a very plain matter. The bill was before the Committee, was reported to the House, and was ordered to be printed and recommitted for the purpose of being put upon its passage at the earliest possible moment. I am carrying out the instructions of the Committee.

The Speaker said he would submit to the House the question whether the report would be accepted as the report of the Committee.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Then I desire the House to understand the fact that the Committee has never authorized it—never.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the question whether the report should be received.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to adjourn. Negatived—yeas 48, nays 97.

ANOTHER RAILWAY BILL.

Mr. BUTLER yielded to Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, who introduced a bill giving to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company a continuation of its franchises, the right of way through the Territories. Referred.

THE PIEGAN INDIANS AGAIN.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to the late expedition against the Piegan Indians. Adopted.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

SECURITY OF LIFE ON STEAMERS.

The Bill Sent to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury—Revision of Previous Statutes.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the Senate the draft of a bill to provide for the better security of life on board of vessels propelled by steam, and for other purposes. The draft was prepared by BENJAMIN CRAWFORD, of the Board of Steam Inspectors' Office, and was revised and approved by the Board of Supervising Inspectors, lately in session in this city, and is warmly commended by the Department for enactment. The Secretary of the Treasury says: "The proposed bill embodies all the valuable features of previous statutes on this subject, and makes such amendments and additions thereto as have been found by experience to be necessary to the more effectual attainments of their purpose, which is the utmost possible security to property and life. It therefore combines in one whole all the essentials of many statutes that by reason of the multiplicity and the differences of their dates, render the law actually in force regarding the navigation of steam vessels and their inspection uncertain and difficult to be ascertained." Further on he says: "How far steam vessels, exclusively navigating inland waters, shall be embraced in the provisions of the bill, is a question difficult to decide, and the subject is one which has occasioned great embarrassment to the Department, in the execution of the acts now in force. It is desirable that the question be settled by legislative enactment. The section of the bill bearing upon the matter of substantiality, in accordance with precedents under which this Department has acted, is submitted for such provision as may be requisite. The section referred to subjects to the provision of the proposed act every steam vessel navigated within the limits of any state exclusively whose cargo, or any part thereof, consists of goods or products from any foreign country, or from any other State, or from the same State, and destined for use or consumption in any other country or State; also, steamers engaged in towing such vessels, and every steamer navigated on any waters which are the common highways of commerce. Among the prominent features of the new bill are provisions for licensing Captains' mates in addition to pilots and engineers; requiring an examination of all these officers, and requiring tests of the tensile strength of boiler plates, and the amount of pressure they may safely bear; for additional watchmen on board of every steam vessel to guard against fire; for increase of compensation of supervising and local inspectors, and for a supervising Inspector-General. It also embodies a plan which is expected to serve as an effectual check upon the improper and fraudulent issue of licenses or certificates. The following are added to the list of dangerous articles which all passenger steamers are prevented from carrying, namely: Loose hay, loose cotton, camphene, nitroglycerine, naphtha, benzine, benzola, crude petroleum, refined petroleum that will not stand a fire test of 110 degrees Fahrenheit, and other like explosive fluids and other like dangerous articles. Provision is made that cotton shall be compactly pressed and thoroughly covered with bagging and secured with good iron bands, on the penalty of the payment of $5 for every bale not thus secured. A large number of additional sections relate to lifeboats, life preservers, safety valves, signals, water-tight bulkheads, (of which every seagoing and lake steamer hereafter must have three,) number of passengers permitted to be carried, and many other subjects in connection with the attainment of greater security to life and property on all steam vessels.

BOATING FOR THE MILLION.

A Very Big Programme for a Grand International "Tournament" at Niagara.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, March 2.

A well-posted and enterprising correspondent writing from Niagara, Canada, sends us some interesting particulars in reference to the proposed "Grand International Tournament" to come off at that place in August next. If the contemplated arrangements are perfected and carried out—and we see no reason why they shouldn't be—the affair will prove one of the most extensive and attractive of the kind ever gotten up in this country. It is intended that the "Tournament" shall continue throughout one entire week, and consist of a variety of sports, both on land and water.

It has already been announced that arrangements have been settled between the St. John's Paris crew and the Champion crew of England, from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to row a four-oared race at Lachine, near Montreal, for $5,000, next July, and the managers of the "International Tournament" expect these two crews will take part; they are also in correspondence with the Harvard crew, and hope to secure their attendance. It is even hinted that the return match between the Harvards and Oxfords may possibly be rowed on the waters of the Niagara during this tournament. Sailing and rowing races on the river will be made up for each day of the tournament, and liberal prizes offered. Our correspondent adds: "We intend fencing in a large area of the common adjoining our town, and the beautiful oak grove just above on the bank of the river, for tournaments of lacrosse, base ball and cricket. The Eleven of all England are coming out, and will take part in the 'tournament.' It is also proposed to erect a temporary building in the grove (called Paradise) on the bank of the river, for a grand ball on the first night to the distinguished guests that I will presently speak of, and a grand promenade concert the second night, with six military bands from the United States and Canada—the building to be, if I may use the expression, an oblong octagon, and to have a court or atrium 200x75, well shaded with beautiful trees. We look for not less than twenty thousand spectators daily."

Our correspondent—who writes in the most sanguine spirit—adds: "Another part of our programme—and not the least—will be the 'distinguished spectators' who will be the guests of the tournament, and it will readily be admitted that if we can carry out our programme, which we confidently expect to do, it will be the tournament of modern days, and worthy of the 'fast' age we live in. We propose to invite His Royal Highness Prince ARTHUR, the Governor-General and Cabinet of the Dominion, the President of the United States and Cabinet, the Senators and Commoners of both great countries, besides other distinguished men. You see we have not forgotten the fair sex, as the grand ball and concert is especially for their delight. Prince ARTHUR could not attend your international exhibition last Summer, but we trust your citizens will have an opportunity to meet him at our international jubilee, and as your fair neighbors of New-York and Washington *fêted* him so handsomely during his recent visit, I trust the fair of Buffalo will have a like opportunity. If all goes through as we now will it, I think our tournament will be a fitting sequel to the 'international ocean race' that is to start from the other side of the Atlantic July the 4th.

[Let our Grand International Tournament open with a salvo of two hundred guns—one hundred from your Fort Niagara and one hundred from old Fort George, on our side. When these forts last answered each other, it was in anger. Let their peace rejoicings be equally [illegible], and let the world know that if we sometimes err without our heads, our hearts are in the right place."

A Singular Will and an Untaxable Legacy.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Dispatch, Feb. 28.

A recent case in Alleghany has revealed a curious loophole in the legacy tax. This impost, as is well known, is levied, or supposed to be, on all property devised, and is graduated according to the nearness of kin between the deceased and the beneficiary. On property left to a child the tax is only about one per cent. On property left to a brother, it is somewhat higher; to an uncle or cousin still higher; and on property left to a stranger, five per cent, we believe, is the Government toll. In every case the law supposes some beneficiary, and makes no provision for cases in which there may be no beneficiary, its framers not supposing, doubtless, that such cases were possible. It seems, however, that a man died recently over the river who, cutting off his wife with a cent and leaving a small bequest to his brother, devoted the bulk of his property, some $5,000, to the absurd use of building a monument to himself. The cent he left to his wife, we suppose, is subject to the legacy tax; the bequest he gave his brother certainly is; but the monument money is exempt from taxation, because there is no beneficiary, real or constructive, in the case. See how this works. Had this man left this money to his friends, or given it to the poor, or to some charitable institution, or had he devoted it to the cause of science or art or education, or made any conceivable worthy or sensible use of it, the Government would have reached out its hand and taken its percentage therefrom. But inasmuch as he devoted it to the most useless object that could well be conceived, an object that benefits no human being, the Government refrains from touching a cent of it, and it remains a fund sacred to the purpose of erecting a monument which shall hand down to future generations the memory of human folly and posthumous vanity.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

The Mordaunt Divorce Case—Letters of the Prince of Wales to Lady Mordaunt—The Jury bring in a Verdict of Insanity; The Scullers' Match on the Thames; French Politics; The Mardi Gras; Declaration of the Dominican Republic for Annexation; The New Banking Scheme for the Dominion of Canada; Resignation of General Jordan in Cuba; Political Troubles in Mexico.

Political Affairs.

Summary of Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures; Senator Murphy's Excise Bill; The Bible in the Cincinnati Public Schools; Constitutional Recognition of the Sabbath in Illinois; Report of the Georgia Judiciary Committee of the Senate; Senator Sumner on the Funding Bill.

General Topics.

Sinking of the United States War Steamer *Oneida*—Loss of 120 Lives; The Darien Exploring Expedition—Claims of Early Explorers; Apprehension of Indian Outrages; Loss of the *Golden City*—Indignation Against the Captain; Horrible Accident in Neponsett—Eight Women Burned to Death; Boiler Explosion at Scranton, Penn.—Ten Lives Lost; Burning of a Female College at Jacksonville, Ill.; Current and Scientific Notes.

Local Intelligence.

Death of General Leopold Von Gilza; A New City Charter; Movements of General Quesada; Count Otto Von Bellow; The Durand Case; The Banquet of the St. David's Society; Fishmongers' Association; A Shrewd Swindling Device; Nitro Glycerine Slaughter; The Meehan Tragedy; the Fox Will—$300,000 Bequeathed to Pay Off the National Debt.

Agricultural.

The Productive Capacities of the Northwest: Full Report of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club; Discussion on Miss Morgan's Paper on Blood Horses; "Evaporated" Apples; Beehives; Large Hogs; Preserving Honey, Butter, Eggs and Fruit Cake; Potatoes; Another Discussion on Deep and Shallow Plowing.

Editorial Comments.

The History of Black Friday; How a Debt Stands; Reconstruction Policy of the South; The Missing Steamships; Why Pay Sects?; Will Mr. Fullerton Ever be Tried?; Corrupt Influences at Albany; New-Hampshire; The Key Which Opens Prison Doors; Influence of Landgrants on Western Developments; Hayti and San Domingo; What Shall be Done With John Chinaman.

The Markets.

Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

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An extra copy to getter up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

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Ballou's "New Yoke" Shirts made to order, of New-York Mills, at $36 per dozen. Hand made. LEONARD S. BALLOU, inventor of the F. Y. S. Only depot, No. 296 Broadway.

Spring is Coming.—Ladies, if you wish beautiful Boots and Shoes for youselves and families, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

MARRIED.

GRANT—TORREY.—At Cairo, Egypt, on Monday, Feb. 7, at the British Consulate, and afterwards at the American Mission Chapel, by Rev. J. Barnet, D. D., JAMES A. S. GRANT, M. D., Chevalier of the Imperial Order the Medjidieh, Egyptian Government Medical Service, and Resident Physician at Cairo, to ADA N., second daughter of Hon. John Torrey, of Honesdale, Penn.

DIED.

BREWSTER.—On Wednesday, March 2, SOPHRONIA L., widow of the late Ulysses B. Brewster, in the 55th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 193 High-st., Newark, N. J., on Friday, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock.

BERGMANN.—On Tuesday, March 1, HERMANN BERGMANN, (of the firm Althof, Bergmann & Co.,) aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 233 East 19th-st., on Friday, March 4, at 11 o'clock.

BURDSALL.—At Rahway, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 28, SARAH B. BURDSALL.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, on Friday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 1 o'clock P. M.

CARY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 3, 1870, MARY IDA, only daughter of Clark W. and Mary E. Cary, aged 13 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COMSTOCK.—In Poughkeepsie, on First day, Second month, Feb. 27, from a stroke of paralysis, PHEOBE ANN COMSTOCK.

Her remains have been taken to Mabbettsville for interment.

COFFEY.—In St. Croix, West Indies, on Wednesday, May 26, 1869, JOHN COFFEY, late of the firm of Roche Bros. & Coffey, of this City.

The remains will be taken to the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sydney-place, Brooklyn, where there will be a requiem mass at 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, 5th inst., when the friends of the family are invited to attend.

LOOMIS.—At Melrose, on Wednesday, March 2, of croup, GEORGE L., youngest son of John V. D. and Hattie A. Loomis, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Prospect-st., Melrose, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 12½ P. M. Carriages will meet the 11¼ A. M. train from 26th-st. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

MAXWELL.—At his residence in Nyack, Rockland County, JOHN S. MAXWELL.

His funeral will take place on Saturday, March 5, at 1 o'clock, from the house of his father, Nyack. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

McGOWN.—Suddenly, in Harlem, on Tuesday, March 1, ANDREW McGOWN, aged 34 years, 5 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 3d-av. and 121st-st., on Friday, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

PALMER.—At Bedford, Westchester County, on Tuesday, March 1, Mrs. BETSEY PALMER, in the 77th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at St. James' Church, North Salem, on Friday, March 4, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The remains to leave Bedford at 10¼ A. M.

PERIER.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, March 1, ALPHONSE PERIER.

[illegible]ral on Friday, March 4, at 11 A. M., from St. John's Church, Orange, N. J., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Train from the foot of Barclay-st. at 9¾ A. M. by the Morris and Essex Railroad, returning at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Orange on the arrival of the train.

SANGER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 3, CALVIN P. SANGER, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 21 Garden-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Thursday, March 3, of congestion of the lungs, PHEBE JANE, wife of Geo. W. Smith, in her 51st year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, March 6, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Broadway, corner 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

VALENTINE.—On Sunday, Feb. 27, ELIZA, the beloved wife of the late John Valentine, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, fell asleep in Jesus in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Methodist Episcopal Church, 38th-st., near 4th-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

VAN ALEN.—At Sorrento, Italy, on Thursday, Feb. 10, 1870, EMMA L. VAN WYCK, wife of Wm. K. Van Alen, of San Francisco, Cal.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK'S, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Advice to intemperate men that wish to quit drinking, and how to become sober, useful men. Also, the cause of many other diseases, and how to prevent them.

If the public only knew the mild and yet powerful effects of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS in removing all bilious disorders, and would use them according to the directions which accompany each box, very little other medicine would be required to keep the system in order.

Nearly all diseases are caused by a disordered or overloaded state of the stomach. These pills, unlike many other purgatives, do not irritate the stomach or constipate the bowels by frequent use. In the ordinary way of living, almost every one occasionally overloads or otherwise imposes upon the stomach. The stomach is a machine to make blood out of food. Now, if the stomach and liver are inactive, digestion stops, and the whole body becomes inert and diseased. At this stage, SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS should be used freely; but, as nearly every one is opposed to purgatives, they neglect themselves, thinking it will wear off or nature will correct itself. They go on in this way until the liver becomes congested and the stomach so loaded with mucous or slime that the appetite ceases, and in a short time they are taken down with some dangerous disease. Sometimes they will take a dose of purgative medicine and physic the stomach a little, and they feel relieved temporarily. Perhaps the stomach has been partially cleansed but the liver not touched. Now, if they would take SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and physic freely until the liver and stomach were thoroughly cleansed, the appetite would soon come, too. As soon as the stomach is emptied it requires food, and it will soon digest without purgatives. It is a great mistake in people being afraid to physic, fearing it will cause diarrhea or be too weakening.

Even in diarrhœa it is proper to physic, for that cannot occur unless a person is bilious. To eat a hearty dinner, and feeling heavy and drowsy after it, take one MANDRAKE PILL. It will not give any inconvenience, but help nature throw off the load. If subject to sick headache, take six MANDRAKE PILLS; where the bowels are costive, skin sallow, tongue coated, depressed spirits, sleepless nights, variable appetite, take SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS according to directions; follow them up for a month or six weeks if not cured before. It is safe to say that one-third of the grown people are affected in the way indicated above. Consumption, hemorrhage of the lungs, dropsy, paralysis, gout, rheumatism, typhoid, pneumonia, and nearly every other disease, is caused by a bilious derangement of the stomach.

Men that are in the habit of drinking too much will find great relief from SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. How many men that in their hearts would do anything if they could only quit drinking? They deserve a great deal more pity than they get. They wish to stop it much more than many would imagine from the way they go on. It has become a disease and hard to break off. Many a man feels when he starts out in the morning that he will never drink another drop. He meets his old associates, and feels so bad that he thinks he will just take one drink; takes a half a tumbler full, but does not do much good; it is a starter; twenty or thirty more finishes up the day. Such want kind talk and judgment.

They want help, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS is just the help they require. If a man comes home at night full of whisky, and would take a large dose of the pills, he could eat some breakfast, and feel more fit for business, and the taste of rum, partially lost for food, has taken its place; and, instead of that, if he had not taken the pills, he would have had to take, perhaps, a dozen drinks to balance his head. If a man wishes to quit drinking, he must physic freely every day for a long time. He soon will lose all appetite for drinking. They have been the means of reforming thousands, and will cure almost every one that has a wish to quit, for if a man has a good appetite, and the food digests well, he can quit drinking if he wishes.

MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents a box. For sale by all Druggists. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 3, College-place, Wholesale Agent.

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Our stock must be closed out before May 1 next, and the business will be continued after that date by our successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, at No. 686 BROADWAY. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
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WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the gr teful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New-England. The Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, is the proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIVE Points House of Industry need the sum of $10,000 to meet the debt incurred by enlarging their building and providing suitable dormitories and hospital accommodations. They appeal to all who are interested in this work to give their aid to discharge the indebtedness, as well as to meet the current expenses of the institution.

All packages and letters may be addressed to Mr. WM. F. BARNARD, Acting Superintendent, No. 155 Worth-st., (a change having taken place in the superintendency of the House,) and donations to the Treasurer, at No. 155 Worth-st., or to either of the undersigned Trustees:

Arch'd Russell, President, | H. N. Camp, Treasurer,
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THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE.

A New Expedition Proposed by Dr. Hall—A Bill Providing For it to Be Introduced in Congress.

Captain C. F. HALL, one of the most indefatigable explorers of modern times, has determined upon another expedition to the North Pole. For this purpose he is now in Washington, endeavoring, and with every prospect of success, to obtain a suitable appropriation to provide the necessaries for his voyage.

The general plan proposed by Captain HALL for his expedition is, briefly, to have two small vessels manned with twenty-four hands all told. One of them will be a steam propeller of about 150 tons burden, but also provided with a complete outfit of sails, and the other a topsail schooner of about 125 tons. His route, as now projected, will be into Jones' Sound and thence as sea and land may permit, up towards the Pole. After getting the vessels as far as practicable, he proposes to secure them in harbor, making the rest of the distance by means of the Esquimaux dogs and sledges. The object of his voyage is of a three fold character; first, for a geographical discovery; second, for the advancement of the interests of science, and third, for command. The finding of new whaling grounds, which most likely lie in the route proposed, would, of course, result very beneficially to commerce. His ice masters will of course be well experienced Arctic whalers, and in this policy he but follows the example of PERRY, FRANKLIN, ROSS and KANE. At the end of the second or third year, he expects to send one of his vessels to the States with dispatches, and also to get whatever might be required from here for the continued prosecution of his explorations.

Should Captain HALL fail to get the Congressional appropriation needed to carry out the above-outlined plan, he announces his intention of falling back upon the plan of getting Congress to legislate, if possible, for one of the steamers belonging to the Navy Department to take himself and a small party with the necessary outfit, up to Hartstene Bay, (lat. 78° 17' N.,) there leaving the explorers and their outfit, the vessel returning at once. He would then make his headquarters upon the shores of Hartstene Bay, and from this point as a base work his way towards the North Pole. He says that he doubts not that, with the providential protection which he has enjoyed on his two previous Arctic voyages, he will be able in from three to five years to fully accomplish the determination of his soul, which, he added, was to place his foot on the northern extremity of the axis of the globe.

A bill will shortly be presented in the United States Senate by Senator PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, to provide the means for fitting out this expedition. The bill has not yet been drawn up, but its main feature is said to be an allowance of $150,000 for the undertaking, to be expended in whatever manner Captain HALL may suggest. The latter will keep, however, a full and accurate account of all expenditures, and return vouchers of them to a Congressional Committee to be appointed. The advocates of the bill are sanguine of its success, and, on account of the national and purely scientific nature of the measure, it has many friends.

The *personnel* of the expedition has not yet been completely determined upon. One of its officers will probably be Admiral GRINNELL, now of the Japanese Navy, who was formerly a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, and who recently went to Yokohama in the ill-fated United States steamer *Oneida*. Admiral GRINNELL is a son of HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., of this City, a gentleman whose liberality in this direction has linked his name indissolubly with Arctic explorations and triumphs.

Captain HALL is now in Washington, and is urging upon Congress the importance of his undertaking. A large number of the most distinguished men in Washington have united in sending him the following letter, inviting him to deliver a lecture in that city upon the subject of Arctic explorations:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1870.

Captain C. F. Hall, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned have the honor to request you to deliver an illustrated exposition or lecture at Lincoln Hall, in this city, on the subject of Arctic explorations, a theme of absorbing interest, to which you have devoted so many years of study and energetic practical toil, and in which, by your efforts as an explorator, you have won not only the highest encomiums from the ablest judges on both sides of the Atlantic, but have likewise enlisted the warm interest and best human sympathies of the civilized world, in the fact of having contributed so largely towards elucidating the mystery concerning Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S expedition. The whole civilized world is deeply interested in the solution of the geographical problem lying between the 80th parallel and the North Pole, which embraces, as many believe, an open Polar Sea. This, it is understood, is the special object contemplated in making your third voyage to the Arctic Seas. We are, therefore, desirous, in view of the great interests involved, to hear further of your plans. Should you acquiesce in our request, will you do us the favor to indicate the time best suited to your convenience?

Very respectfully yours.

This letter is signed by President GRANT, Secretaries Boutwell, Robeson, Fish and Hoar, Vice-President Colfax, Chief Justice Chase, Generals Sherman and Rosecrans, Vice-Admiral Porter, Commissioner Delano, Hon. Messrs. Sumner, Conkling, Fenton, Cox, Belknap, Brooks, Banks, Washburn, Dawes, Patterson, Crittenden and fifty-six others.

To this letter the following reply was sent, by which it will be seen that Captain HALL accepts the invitation, and will lecture upon the subject named next Saturday evening:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: Your invitation for me to deliver a lecture in this city has just been placed in my hands. For this invitation, and accompanying sentiments, my heart is moved to thank you profoundly. I would that I had the power to fulfill the expectations you entertain. It seems to me that it should hardly be expected that one so recently returned from the wild life I have been experiencing among the Esquimaux in the regions of eternal ice and snow, for about eight years, could befittingly instruct or entertain so intellectual and deservedly eminent persons as have addressed me. I can only promise that I will do as well as I can in telling you my Arctic stories on Saturday evening, March 5, at the place of your designation, Lincoln Hall. Very respectfully, C. F. HALL.

To the President and others.

An Alleged Blackmailing Operation.

An interesting case, in which the credibility of match manufacturers is involved on one side, and the integrity of two Government officials on the other, was heard before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday afternoon. The defendants, GEORGE L. ARMSTRONG and AMBROSE MINNERLY, are charged with offering to settle for money a revenue case in which thirty-five gross of matches, made by JOHN LOEHR, had been seized in the store of JOHN H. BREITMAN, in Duane-street. There were no stamps found on 517 boxes, and a suit for penalties, amounting to nearly $26,000—$50 on each omitted stamp—was commenced before Judge BLATCHFORD. ARMSTRONG and MINNERLY are the principal witnesses for the prosecution, and are also, it is alleged, witnesses in the Fullerton case.

At the opening of yesterday's examination, counsel for the accused moved for the discharge of his client, but the motion was denied. Subsequently BENJAMIN MINER gave testimony in regard to the unstamped matches alleged to have been sold by LOEHR. BENJAMIN F. CLAYTON and CHALRES BLAKIE proved a probable *alibi* for ARMSTRONG in the case of two of the dates mentioned in the complaint.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE MINNERLY testified that her son was in Peekskill, instead of New-York, on the 20th of June, the date of the alleged blackmailing transaction.

ROSA CRAGIE and BARBARA BYER swore that they were formerly engaged by LOEHR in packing boxes, and they were directed by him to put two or three unstamped boxes in each package of eight.

After this evidence had been taken the examination was adjourned until Wednesday next.

The Great Bond Robbery.

Yesterday was devoted to the trial of JEROME BRADLEY, the alleged great bond thief, before Recorder HACKETT in the Court of General Sessions. The accused was charged with stealing about $100,000 worth of bonds from MORRISON, SON & HUTCHINSON, of No. 327 Broadway. A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of BARTON M. JOHNSON, jointly indicted with BRADLEY, and he was used as a witness for the people.

After the selection of a jury and presentation of the case by Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS, Mr. THOMAS A. MORRISON went upon the stand and testified that the box containing the bonds was brought from the Safe Deposit Company on the 2d November, 1868, and the amount had been checked off, when two men entered the house, and stated that they desired to purchase some shirts. They, however, left without making any purchase. Immediately after their departure the box was missed.

GARDNER L. HUTCHINSON positively identified the bonds produced as part of those stolen on the day in question. A recess of twenty minutes was here taken, at the conclusion of which BARTON M. JOHNSON was called to the stand. He identified the bonds, and stated that he received them from the prisoner for negotiation. The trial will be resumed to-day.

Town Elections.

The election in Millerton, Dutchess County, for town officers resulted in the choice of the following persons: For Supervisor, James Collins, Rep., 84 majority; Town Clerk, W. Beach, Dem., 40 majority; Assessors, Philo W. Clark, Rep., and David Bryan, Rep.; Collector, A. H. Reed; Justice of the Peace, George Dakin; Overseer of the Poor, Myron Pitcher, Dem.

In Claverack, Columbia County, H. Aiken, the Republican candidate for Supervisor, was elected by 89 majority. The entire Republican ticket, with the exception of one Justice of the Peace and one Constable, was elected.

The election in Ghent, Columbia County, resulted in the choice of the following: Supervisor, E. Sharp, Rep., 57 majority; Town Clerk, F. H. Traver, Rep., 65 majority; Assessor, R. W. May, Rep., 46 majority; Justice of the Peace, G. Kinselbburgh, Rep., 73 majority; Collector, John Vosburgh, Dem., 59 majority.

In Hillsdale, Columbia County, the Democrats elected their entire ticket of town officers. Dr. Cornell, the Democratic candidate for Supervisor, had a majority of 84.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

There was a very good attendance at the sales of the Exchange Room yesterday. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. sold a large number of vacant up-town lots, which brought prices fifteen or twenty per cent. lower than those obtained for similar property one year ago. Lots on the corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street brought but $1,950 each, although the easiest terms were offered. A lot on Avenue A, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third-street, for which $2,500 was paid a year ago, was sold for $1,950. Lots on Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth streets, near Ninth-avenue, brought $3,100 each. One lot on Ninety-ninth-street, only 275 feet from Fifth-avenue, was sold for $3,250. Two lots on One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, brought $1,700 each. The inference to be drawn from this sale is that vacant lots far up town have very materially depreciated within the last twelvemonth, though this is due partly to an unnatural inflation of prices a year ago, rather than to any real depreciation of the property in value.

Other City property was sold by ROBERTS & McGUIRE and JAMES M. MILLER. The lease of an hotel at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Fortieth-street for four years was sold by the former for $5,100, the ground rent being $8,000 per annum. A plot of ground on Fortieth-street, near Sixth-avenue, brought $15,500, and was purchased by S. T. BROWN. Mr. MILLER disposed of the property on the southeast corner of Twelfth and Dry Dock streets, consisting of three lots with buildings on the corner, which was struck down at $14,800.

JOHNSON & MILLER disposed of a large amount of property in Brooklyn and the village of Flatbush, L. I., the particulars of which are given below. The bidding was quite spirited and the prices obtained generally good. Mr. HOMER A. NELSON was a large buyer of Prospect Park lots.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO. sold two houses on Pacific-street, Brooklyn, between Charlton and Vanderbilt avenues. The houses were new, three stories in height, with fronts of Philadelphia brick, trimmed with brown stone, and brought $9,450 each.

The sale of lots in the village of West Farms, in Westchester County, advertised by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., was a failure, no bids being made for the lots which were put up. The whole property was withdrawn.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

2 lots s. w. corner 4th-av. and 119th-st., each 25x90, each $1,950	$3,900
2 lots s. s. 119th-st., 90 ft. w. of 4th-av., each 25x100.10, each $1,950	3,900
1 lot e. s. Avenue A, 77 ft. n. of 72d-st., 25x98	1,950
1 lot s. s. 99th-st., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x½ block	3,100
1 lot n. s. 98th-st., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x½ block	3,100
2 lots s. s. 115th-st., 100 ft. of e. 2d-av., each 25x100.10, each $2,025	4,050
1 lot s. s. 99th-st., 275 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.9	3,250
2 lots s. s. 144th-st., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., each 25x99.11, each $1,700	3,400
2 lots n. s. 64th-st., 425 ft. w. of 10th-av., each 25x100, each $2,650	5,300
1 lot n. s. of 73-st., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	$2,400

By Roberts & McGuire.

Lease of hotel s. e. corner of 6th-av. and 40th-st., 75x60, ground rent, $8,000	$5,700
Plot of ground s. s. of 40th-st., 75 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x186.4	15,500

By James M. Miller.

3 lots, with buildings, s. e. corner of 12th and Dry Dock sts., 74x75	$14,800

BROOKLYN.

By A. H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co.

H. and l. n. s. of Pacific-st., 275.10 ft. e. of Charlton-av., 20x85	$9,425
H. and l. n. s. of Pacific-st., 315 ft. e. of Charlton-av., 20x85	$9,450

By Johnson & Miller.

No. 239 Union-st., n. s., 2-story attic and basement brick house, 25x42x100	$8,900
1 lot s. e. corner of Union and Smith sts., 25x100	3,550
11 lots on Union-st., adjoining last, each 20.5x100, each	2,150
1 lot on Union-st., adjoining, same size	2,150
7 lots on Union-st., adjoining, same size, each	2,150
2 lots on Union-st., adjoining, same size, each	2,150
1 lot n. s. of Wyckoff-st., near Flatbush-av., 21x131	2,600
4 lots on Wyckoff-st., adjoining, same size, each	2,500
5 lots s. s. of President-st., near 7th-av., each 20x100, each	1,425
5 lots on Carroll-st., rear of above, same size, each	1,475
1 lot n. s. of Dean-st., near Washington-av., 18.9x110	950
1 lot n. s. of Dean-st., adjoining, same size	900
10 lots n. s. of Dean-st., adjoining, same size, each	850
4 lots n. s. Degraw-st., near Rogers-av., 20x127.9½, each	750
7 lots n. s. Degraw-st., near Classon-av., 20x85x95, each	750
5 lots e. s. of Broadway, near Shaffer-st., 20x100, each	975
4 lots s. s. of Bainbridge-st., near Paca-av., 10x100, 21st Ward, each	275
2 lots, 18th Ward, s. w. corner of Bushwick-av. and Van Voorhis-st., 25x100, each	475
1 lot s. s. of Cooper-st., near Bushwick-av., 25x100	400

FLATBUSH, L. I.

By Johnson & Miller.

5 lots s. w. corner Schenectady-av. and East Clarkson-st., 20x100, each	$145
5 lots s. e. corner Schenectady-av. and East Clarkson-st., 20x100, each	120
5 lots n. w. corner Schenectady-av. and Garden-st., same size, each	120
5 lots s. s. East Clarkson-st., near Schenectady-av., 20x100, each	125
4 lots n. s. Garden-st., rear of above, 25x12.10x100, each	120
10 lots s. w. corner Schenectady-av. and Garden-st., 20x100, each	125
9 lots s. e. corner of Schenectady-av. and Diamond-st., 25x25x10.5x100, each	105
4 lots n. s. of Diamond-st., near Schenectady-av., 25x12.10x100, each	110
2 lots s. s. of Clarkson-st., near Schenectady-av., 25x100, each	115
5 lots on Garden-st., rear of above, 20x100, each	100

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Clinton-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25x100	$31,250
Delancey-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Essex-st., 25x50.11 Delancey-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Essex-st., 25x50.11	48,000
Essex-st., w. s., No. 87, 25x87.6	33,000
Greenwich-st., No. 501, 21.2x75	10,150
Oak-st., No. 22 and lot No. 27, Leonard Fisher's property	10,000
Pitt-st., No. 29, w. s., 175 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 25x100	29,000
Ridge-st., e. s., 111.3 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 42.6x100	30,400
Rivington-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 28x100 11th-st., s. s., 63.3 ft. w. of Dry Dock-st., 20x75.4	35,250
14th-st., s. s., 371 ft. e. of Av. A, 50x100, h. and l.	42,000
21st-st., (No. 251,) n. s., 183.4 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x98.9	13,000
23d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x98.9	60,000
24th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x98.9	17,500
40th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 33.4x98.9, h. and l.	16,000
40th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9	9,000
46th-st., s. s., 138 ft. w. of Broadway, 20x100.5	27,000
51st-st., s. s., 474.7 ft. e. of 10th-av., 17x100.5	20,000
51st-st., s. s., 575 ft. e. of 11th-av., 30.6x179.6x17.7x176	3,250
72d-st. and 5th-av., n. e. corner, 320.2x102.2 73d-st., s. s., 130 ft. e. of 5th-av., 10x102.2 Madison-av. and 72d-st., n. w. corner, 102.2x99.10 Madison-av. and 73d-st., s. w. corner, 102.2x99.7	430,000
5th-av., e. s., 77.2 ft. s. of 73d-st., 25x130	17,000
84th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x100.2	3,750
87th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 75x100.8	8,000
91st-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x½ block	400
110th-st., s. s., 349.7 ft. w. of 10th-av., 0.4x35.3	10,000
111th-st., n. s., 609.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17.10x100.11	1,800
118th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.11	20,000
124th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x½ block	17,000
Avenue B, e. s., 20.2 ft. n. of 6th-st., 20.2x93	14,600
2d-av., w. s., 80.4 ft. n. of 55th-st., 20x66	8,500
9th-av. and 17th-st., n. e. cor., 26.4x100	6,500
9th-av., e. s., 26.4 ft. s. of 17th-st., 26.3x100	6,500
9th-av., e. s., 52.7 ft. s. of 17th-st., 26.3x100	6,500
11th-av. and 35th-st., n. w. cor., 148.1x100 35th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 38xthe block	43,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway and Shepard-av., s. e. corner, 100x100, (Feb. 28, 1870)	$1,000
Broadway and Shepard-av., s. e. corner, 100x100, (March 1, 1870)	1,100
Douglass-st., n. e. s., 450 ft. n. w. of Smith-st., 22x49.8	3,600
Fort Greene-place, w. s., 210.6 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 20x85	10,000
Grant-st., n. s., 104.3 ft. w. of Dutch Church, Flatbush, 132.2½x25	300
Houston-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	800
Hancock-st. and Howard-av., s. w. corner, 60x75	1,300
Lorimer-st., w. s., 36.8 ft. s. of Devoe-st., 18.4x40	3,800
North 4th-st. and 4th-st., s. e. cor., 25x90	6,000
Rush-st., s. s., 111.8 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 21.8x100	7,550
Ryerson-st., w. s., 115 ft. s. of Dekalb-av., 20x100	13,800
Tillary and Walworth sts., s. w. cor., 75x100	1,500
Tillary-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Walworth-st., 25x100	500
Union-place, s. s., 214.6 ft. of Flatbush-av., 50x159.3x50x160.8	2,500
Union-place and main road on Flatbush-av., 25x100	5,800
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 176.1 ft. w. of Utica-av., 88.8½x25.7	5,000
North 3d-st. and 3d-st., n. e. corner, 122x88	8,250
South 1st-st., s. s., 128.6 ft. e. of 3d-st., 24x100	6,000
South 3d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 7th-st., 125x95	9,250
South 3d-st., n. s., 103.6 ft. n. w. of 4th-st., 25x80	1,500
4th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Colyer-st., 25x100	nom.
4th-st., w. s., adjoining lot No. 856, 24x103.6	12,000
South 9th-st., s. s., 21 ft. w. of 5th-st., 24x100	5,050
South 9th-st., n. s., 146 ft. e. of 6th-st., 80x21.6; a lot in rear South 9th-st., n. s., 80.9 ft. w. of 7th-st., 22x100x48 a lot in rear	14,500
South 11th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-st., 21x96	8,400
12th-st., s. s., 202.10 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100, Dec. 1, 1862	200
14th-st., s. w. s., 240 ft. n. w. of 3d-av., 16x90	nom.
39th-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100	500
Baltic-av., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Schenck-av., 25x75	2,100
Clinton-av., e. s., 46 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 55x100	15,000
Flushing-av., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 75x100	1,000
Flushing-av. and Delmonico-place, s. e. corner, 81.2x30x87.5	8,800
Franklin-av., w. s., 76 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20x80	5,000
Greene-av., n. s., 241.8 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x100x102.1	12,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 98 ft. e. of Elliott-place, 71.9x16.2x18x80x23	15,000
Myrtle-av. and Conselyea-st., s. w. corner, 23.7½x63.6	1,000
Montrose-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Morrell-st., 100x25.4½x27.10x18x71	2,600
Vermont and South Carolina avs., s. e. corner, 50x106	3,300
Vermont-av., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x100	2,100
Willoughby-av., n. s., 40 ft. e. of Hamilton-st., 20x95	14,000
Willoughby-av., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20x[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]

Pelham.

5th-av. and 4th-st., s. w. corner, 100x100	$600

Westchester.

Avenue B and 14th-st., n. w. corner, 47x120	$150

West Farms.

Fairmount-av., s. w. s., lots Nos. 9 and 10, map of Fairmount, 142x200	$3,000

Yorktown.

Five Mile turnpike, s. s., adjoining Lake House property	$22,500

QUEENS COUNTY.

Newtown.

16 acres Fresh Pond road, adjoining Bergen Hulhuser's property	$16,000

College Point.

20 acres Whitestone-av., w. s., Lawrence's property	$4,084

Springfield.

16 acres, adjoining A. B. Hendrickson's	....

Whitestone.

Congress-st., s. s., 735 ft. w. of Whitestone-av., 50x100	$600

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Castleton.

Cebra-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Richmond pike, 72x99	$600
Mill road, adjoining Mrs. Geo. C. Lever's, 214x62.3x224x54.10	750

New-Brighton.

11 lots of James Brown's property	$20,000

Northfield.

Mariner's Harbor, adjoining Aaron Decker's, A. E. Corson's, 72x112x77x110	$4,000

Tottenville.

Jas. E. Totten's, 13,500 sq. ft., adjoining A. Lamond's	$800

Westfield.

Washington-av. and Bloomingview to Freshkill road, corner of, 3 1-10 acres	$200
Woodrow to Kreischerville road, adjoining Jas. Johnson's woodland, W. Winant's, 2 7-100 acres	514

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

South 4th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 12.6x50	$2,300
Grand-st., n. s., 86 ft. w. of Van Vorst-st., 21x100	6,700
Morris and Hudson sts., s. e. corner, 25x100	15,000

Hudson City.

Pine-st., n. s., Chas. P. Nichol's lot, 25x71	$650
Terrace-av., w. s., 374 ft. n. of Newark-st., 50x100	600
Washington-av., w. s., lot No. 36, block No. 35, W. B. Ogden's	950

Hoboken.

Monroe-st., w. s., 250 ft. s. of 1st-st., 25x100	$2,750
Washington-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of 6th-st., 25x100	9,500

Bayonne.

Avenue C, e. s., lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, plot No. 3, block No. 11, 100x172	$4,485
Lot No. 99, block No. 304, J. Berry's lot, 25x100	545

West Hoboken.

Charles-st., n. s., lots Nos. 19 and 20	$540

Kearney.

Kearney-av., s. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Mulford-st., 25x200	$260

Newark.

Broad-st., w. s., 23 ft. s. from W. King's property, 18.6x39.7x56	$16,000
Kinney-st., n. s., adjoining S. Crane's property, 25x94	7,000
Bedford-st., w. s., 286 ft. s. from Dark-lane, 25x100	700
Burnet-st., e. s., 320 ft. s. from Orange-st., 42x103.10x99	5,250
Boyd-st., w. s., 300 ft. n. from Kinney-st., 25x100	2,000
South 7th-st., 200 ft. n. from Court-st., 25x100	1,300
Kinney-st., n. s., adjoining S. Mills' property, 20x70	8,800
Camden-st., e. s., 150 ft. w. from 14th-av., 25x102.6	275

Orange.

Commerce-st., e. s., near Morris and Essex Railroad, 99x150	$13,000
Linden-place, n. s., adjoining W. Wicke's property, 100x246	6,000
Bell-st., e. s., adjoining J. Whitehead's property, 28x67	2,500

Montclair.

Summit-av., 181 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 40x125	$375

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 1 MURRAY HILL—One of the most complete and perfect houses, newly and expensively furnished, and for sale, as the owner is about going to Europe; possession at an early day; price for all as it stands, except silver and linen, $115,000; the decorations, painting and furniture can hardly be surpassed; location between 5th and Madison avs., on the crown of Murray Hill. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

A HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 218 WEST 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; four-stories, English basement, with all the modern improvements; has just been put in complete order; possession immediately; a liberal amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises or to JOSIAH S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 85 John-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 24 WEST 9TH-ST., A FOUR-story high-stoop Philadelphia-brick-front house, 25x57; lot half the block; house in good order; has all improvements; will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to PANGBURN & ADAMS, No. 117 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—THE THREE-story attic and basement brick house, No. 234 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in excellent order, will be sold very cheap to close an estate. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE four-story high-stoop dwelling house No. 115 East 39th-st., near Park-av.; is in good order and ready for immediate use. Apply to EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 167 Front-st.

HOTEL.—A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED.—For sale, the furniture and a five-years' lease, with privilege of renewal, of a first-class hotel, long established and doing a profitable business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE four-story brown-stone house No. 15 East 38th-st., with mirrors and gas fixtures. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

$37,500 FOR A MAGNIFICENT four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x55x100, on 54th-st., near Madison-av. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO French roof frame houses on Washington-av.; one on Adams-st., near ferries; one on Vanderbilt-av., 8 rooms; will be sold cheap. ANDERSON & SCHERMERHORN, No. 7 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, and No. 61 Ann-st., New-York.

WATER-FRONT PROPERTY AT Brooklyn for sale.—One-half the block, corner of Plymouth and Adams-sts., with right of filling out to bulkhead line; pier now built 340x50 feet; also storage sheds, covering one-half the property, with scales and railway track. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price low. Owner at No. 143 East 23d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A TRACT OF LAND COMPRISING about 1,500 acres, situated in Ocean County, N. J., within three miles of numerous thriving villages and traversed by a railway, with station adjoining, advantageously located, elevated and well watered, abounding in bricks, fire clay, cranberry soil, and partly covered with sixteen years' growth of young timber, is now offered at a great bargain for cash, viz.: $12,500 for the tract; land of the same quality in the immediate vicinity and adjoining is held at $20 and $25 an acre. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF CHESHIRE, Conn., 15 miles from New-Haven, and 3½ hours' ride by rail from New-York, a gentleman's residence, consisting of a large two-story frame house, containing eighteen rooms, well and substantially finished, barns, stables, carriage house, &c., and 9 acres of ground, handsomely laid out in lawn, garden, fruit, &c.; for sale at a bargain. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY Country Seat—On short cut railroad, two hours' from City Hall; first-rate neighborhood; excellent house and outbuildings; beautiful scenery; 20 acres of rich land; young apple orchard; choice pears, plums, cherries, grapes; price $7,000; terms to suit purchaser; a chance seldom offered. Call on or address GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, counsellor at law, No. 133 Nassau-st.

PLAINFIELD.—A RESIDENCE, WITH seven acres, situated on slope of the mountain, commanding fine views; the house is well adapted for a boarding house or a seminary; contains twenty-two rooms, range, furnace and hot and cold water; sloping lawn, well shaded; abundance of fruit; a never-failing spring, the largest in the county; $14,500. A. D. MELLECK, JR. & BRO.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., HOUSE of ten rooms, range, bathroom, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, marble mantel, street paved; horse cars pass the door; seven minutes' walk from depot; lot 36x176; fruit, grapery; price, $9,000; half cash. For particulars apply at Room No. 6 Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MADISON, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—Real estate for sale, forty farms, 10 to 267 acres each; nine beautiful country seats, 3 to 12 acres each; village houses with gardens attached, beautiful sites for improvement, &c., &c. S. D. HUNTING, Real Estate Agent, near the depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A GOOD FLOURING AND SAW MILL, with five acres of land, situated at Milford, Del., on a never-failing water power, and doing a good business, will be sold at a sacrifice. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, with seven rooms, in first-rate order, and new barn, with one acre of land, and plenty of shade and fruit trees. For terms and full information apply to the owner, at 56 Cedar-st., N. Y.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—NEWARK-AV. BOULEVARD, 100 feet wide, wooden pavement; only seven minutes from depot; choice lots with builder's loan; no cash required. EDGAR TUCKER, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—$5,000—AT MT. VERNON, near depot, house and lot; terms easy; also, several building lots adjoining, 25x105 feet each. Address E. A. WARD, Box 2,107 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, 88 acre farm, near Troy, N. Y., worth [illegible]

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J.—The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights.

100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and [illegible] from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes,

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

A BARGAIN.—A NEAT TWO-STORY RESIDENCE, with extension, very pleasantly located in Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from the City, near the depot, and convenient to churches, schools, &c.; $7,500; furniture if desired. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, AT RIDGEFIELD, Conn.—A large double house, 50 feet front, Mansard roof, piazza all around, fine shade trees, with 12 acres of land, in the centre of the village. The village of Ridgefield is considered one of the most beautiful in New-England. It is situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tide water, and possesses all the advantages of more inland places in the purity of the atmosphere and dryness of the climate. The heat is tempered by a cool breeze consequent upon the elevated position. The connections by railroad with New-York, now completed and in progress, offer great advantages to persons desiring a pleasant Summer residence. Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 140 Pearl-st., New-York.

NEWARK, N. J., IS PECULIARLY adapted as a place of residence for New-York business men, being but thirty minutes from the New-York side of the river, with over one hundred trains daily. It combines beauty of location, accessibility, health and cheapness. Seventy houses for sale near stations at prices ranging from $2,000 to $30,000. A. D. MELLICK & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, Westchester County, two beautiful cottages, delightfully situated, directly on the Sound, with splendid scenery and bathing; also, some unimproved property in the neighborhood. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 23 Wall-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RENTS, TWO large five-story brown-stone dwellings on East 14th-st., near Irving-place; modern improvements; in prime order; 14 bedrooms, 2 parlors, dining room, library, kitchen, &c., in each. To responsible and respectable tenants will be let at the low rent of $2,800 each. Also, four-story dwelling No. 9 Great Jones-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET AT PATERSON, N. J., A large frame dwelling, containing fourteen or fifteen rooms, with stable and about three acres of lawn attached; gas and water in the house; situate on York-av., about fifteen minutes' walk from the depot; rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to JOHN J. BROWN, First National Bank, Paterson, N. J.

CORNWALL, ORNANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Supervisor Orr's beautiful place, ten minutes' walk from depot; fine house, broad halls, 17 rooms; two acres of garden and fruit; A 1 stables; lovely scenery, pleasant drives; no better place in all Cornwall; will let furnished or unfurnished, for season or year. Call on or address GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, counselor at law, No. 133 Nassau-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes' of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 28½ Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 153 East 30th-st., with all modern improvements, between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms and permit inquire of G. G. YVELIN, No. 206 Fulton-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, 1870, THE STORE No. 5 State-st., now occupied as a flour store by Messrs. Isaac H. Reed & Co.; also, the dwelling house with twelve lots of land lying between Avenue B and the East River, and being the entire front on that river between 82d and 83d sts., the house is supplied with gas and Croton water, has twenty-four rooms in it, and is now occupied by the Presbyterian Woman's Aid Society. Apply at No. 32 East 10th-st., to GEO. JONES.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 63x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

TO LET—THE FRONT BASEMENT OFFICE No. 207 Broadway, southwest corner Fulton-st.; also, offices on the third floor, fronting on Broadway and Fulton-st.; one of the most desirable locations for banking, insurance, law offices, &c. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THREE UPPER FLOORS, NO. 929 Broadway, corner 22d-st., 21x73. Admirably fitted for a school, its present use. Rent $1,600. Apply to JOHN M. CLARK, No. 63 Lexington-av.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE ELIGIBLE building, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st. Apply to the North American Fire Insurance Company, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY store, No. 205 South-st., opposite Pier No. 35 East River; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay-st., New-York.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, STORE NO. 632, through to Crosby-st., or one-half; second, third and fourth lofts. Lofts and rooms Nos. 634, 636 and 638 Broadway, at reasonable rents.

STABLE AND COTTAGE TO LET at No. 227 9th-st. Apply at No. 82 Beekman-st., or at No. 36 Stuyvesant-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT on the Hudson for one or more years, furnished or unfurnished; Irvington preferred. Address Box No. 5,031 New-York Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE BOWERY, PELL, CANAL, RIVINGTON, CLINTON, WEST 41ST AND 47TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Ferdinand Reed and Lewis B. Reed, Jr., executors of Lewis B. Reed, deceased:

BOWERY—Three lots and the buildings on southwest corner of Bowery and Pell sts., Nos. 14, 16 and 18; together 75x100 feet.

PELL-ST.—Lot of land and buildings, adjoining the above, on the rear, known as No. 9; 25x94 feet.

CANAL-ST.—Two lots and buildings on south side of Canal-st., between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., Nos. 114 and 116; each 20x50 feet.

RIVINGTON-ST.—Southwest corner of Clinton-st., lot and buildings; 25x100 feet.

WEST 41ST-ST.—Six lots and buildings on south side of West 41st-st., 100 feet west of 7th-av.; together 136x98.9 feet.

WEST 47TH-ST.—First-class four-story brown-stone house, between 5th and 6th avs., No. 60; all modern improvements; frescoed and in perfect order; house 21x50; lot 100 feet 5 inches.

Book maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL LOTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will lease at auction, on TUESDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned, a Committee of the Board of Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital,

THE 24 LOTS

in the block bounded by Broadway, Church, Duane and Thomas sts.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,
ROBERT J. LIVINGSTON,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
GEORGE D. H. GILLESPIE,
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 69 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, SOUTH, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WASHINGTON-SQUARE, SOUTH—The first-class four-story brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the westerly side of Washington-square, south, (4th-st.,) between Wooster and Thompson sts., and about 26 feet east of New-Laurens-st., and known as No. 69. The house is 24.11 in width, about 100 feet deep, including extension, and has all the modern improvements. The lot is 24.11x119 feet, with a rear lot adjoining, on the east side of 19x25 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—THREE LOTS, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF MADISON-AV. AND 74TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

MADISON-AV.—Three lots on the northeast corner of 74th-st., corner lot 26.8x100, inside lot 25.6x100, street lot 25x102.2 feet. Madison-av. and 74th-st. are both sewered and assessments paid. These lots, being about 12 feet below the grade, are ready for building, requiring no excavation.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 51 WEST 39TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST 39TH-ST.—The handsome first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, No. 51 West 39th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 21.6x60 feet; has party walls both sides; all in good order. Lot 21.6x98.9 feet.

Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate.—Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises of the late William Shannon, deceased, at Union, opposite the tollgate on the Morris and Essex turnpike road, the real estate consisting of a good house and barn and about eight acres of choice land; one plot, containing nearly five acres, having a front of some 500 feet on the turnpike road, and has a fine building site. The property is two miles from Milburn Station, and one mile from Springfield. Terms made known on the day of sale. Conveyances will be at the Milburn Station to meet the 11:40 train from Barclay-st. Ferry, to convey persons to the sale and return.

HIRAM RAYNOR, Executor, No. 76 Bowery.

[illegible] Also, No. 71 Cortlandt-st. Also, Nos. 164 and 166 Washington-st. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Sale without reservation. Maps and particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—DUANE AND HUDSON STS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of J. L. Lefferts, referee:

DUANE-ST., NO. 158—Lot with building, 24.11x94.

HUDSON-ST., NO. 20—Lot adjoining above, on the rear, about 30.9x50 feet.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN

OF THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s

FIRST MORTGAGE

50-YEAR BONDS.

These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New-York or London; the interest being payable in May and November.

They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a liberal Sinking Fund.

They run Fifty Years, and are free from Government tax.

They are issued upon the several sections of the road only as the same are completed and in successful operation.

They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchises of the Company, but also by now current earnings and an ample commerce on the route of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself is expected to create.

Over Three Million Dollars have been already expended on the road.

Eighty-three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show liberal earnings: and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America. Its large and extending population, and its immense yield of agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.

The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis.

We are authorized to offer a limited amount of these Bonds at 95.

All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

$1,000,000

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE AT 87½ AND INTEREST.

LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

The road is completed and fully equipped at an actual cost of over

$16,000,000,

and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 per cent. for the past eight years.

$1,200,000 OF THESE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED, (ONE PARTY TAKING $500,000 FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,) AND WE HAVE BUT $1,000,000 ON HAND, WHICH WE OFFER TO INVESTORS AS IN ALL RESPECTS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.,
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL

RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

BY THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1870.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., to approve or reject a contract with the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City, at 2 o'clock P. M., March 1, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of March 11, 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

LACKAWANA BUILDINGS, OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the Company's office, Peoria, Ill., March 15, at 12 o'clock. The voting bond registry and stock books will be closed March 10, and reopened March 20. Per order.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 8. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

STATE OF MISSOURI

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF

DAVIESS COUNTY.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

THESE BONDS HAVE TWENTY YEARS TO RUN FROM JULY 1, 1869.

THE COUNTY HAS ISSUED $150,000 WHICH CONSTITUTES ENTIRE DEBT.

THE ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY AT LAST ASSESSMENT (YEAR 1868) WAS UPWARDS OF $3,000,000, WHICH IS INTENDED TO BE PLACED AT ABOUT ONE-HALF ITS ACTUAL VALUE. THUS THERE IS OVER $7,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY LIABLE FOR A DEBT OF $150,000.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THESE BONDS AT 68 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST. AT THIS PRICE THEY PAY OVER TWELVE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

ANY FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 80 BROADWAY.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Agents of this Loan have to announce that they have only on hand $600,000 of the $6,500,000 Gold Land Grant Bonds,

which they offer at the original price.

The work on the road has been rapidly pushed forward, 63 miles having been built since the loan was offered. This makes the whole line 467 miles. It is graded to the 487th mile post west from Kansas City. This loan is a mortgage upon the whole line. Upon the extension to Denver City it is a first mortgage. The Kansas Pacific Railway

Is Now in Successful Operation for 455 Miles,

and its business for 1869 shows a degree of unexpected prosperity. The following is a summary:

Earnings from freight	$1,800,489 27
Earnings from passengers and mail	717,321 19
Earnings from miscellaneous sources	7,909 65
Total	$2,225,850 11
Total expenses	1,386,180 02
Net earnings	$839,670 09

The vast land grant and the rapid sale of the lands to settlers give the bond additional value. Out of its Kansas lands the Company in 1869 sold 262,745 acres of lands for $1,129,042 57, at an average price of $2 56 per acre. Part of this sum was in notes and obligations, so that from the sales of lands alone the Company really earned in money $346,950 22.

The aggregate receipts of the year's business are as follows:

Railway earnings (net)	$839,670 09
Profit from lands (net)	346,950 22
Total	$1,086,620 31

The agents will furnish maps, circulars and pamphlets on application to the undersigned. They recommend this bond as an especially good security for insurance and trust companies. Address

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY,
No. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

LEVY & BORG,
NO. 41 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE TO INVESTORS THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES:

Mobile and Ohio First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Bonds.

Macon and Brunswick First Mortgage Bonds, indorsed by State of Georgia.

Atlantic and Gulf First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

Greenville and Columbus Seven Per Cent. Bonds, First Mortgage, guaranteed by State of South Carolina.

New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Bonds.

Mississippi Central First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, March 11, 1870, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1860. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston on SATURDAY, March 12, and the accepted bids notified.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1870.

J. M. WEITH & ARENTS.
DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
NO. 9 NEW-ST.

Will pay the highest market rates for Mobile and Ohio Sterling and Interest Bonds; Second Mortgage Bonds, past due Coupons and Stock; Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Bonds; Columbia and Augusta City Bonds; Georgia Railroad Bonds and Stock; East Tennessee and Georgia Bonds; Memphis and Charleston First and Second Mortgage Bonds; Montgomery and West Point First Mortgage Bonds; Atlanta City 8 ℔ cent. Bonds; Savannah City 7s; Memphis City past due Coupons; Virginia Deferred Coupons.

MACOUPIN COUNTY

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are registered as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained in compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available in all parts of Europe. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 122 BOWERY AND NO. 209 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the election of this Company will be held at the office, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 10, 1870. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

[illegible], Secretary.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, BENJ. F. BANCROFT,
First Vice-President. Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. [illegible] to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The coupons due March 1, 1870, on the first mortgage Income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid, less Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston, and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. [illegible], 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, due March 1, 1870, will be paid, free of United States tax, on and after that date, at the banking house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

LEWIS OWEN, President.

ROOM NO. 46 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Ebervale Coal Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after March 8. Transfer books closed from March 1 to 7.

G. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

AN OLD DRY GOODS COMMISSION house giving up business, their head bookkeeper and cashier desires a similar position in a commission house; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character, ability, &c., from present and past employers. Address H. C., Box No. 1,526 Post Office, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

WHOLESALE.

ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
GARMENTS,
HOSIERY,
CLOTHS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINENS,
WHITE GOODS.

All our Various DEPARTMENTS complete with NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, at Prices Corresponding to the DECLINE IN GOLD.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,
CANAL, MERCER AND HOWARD STS.

STRAW GOODS,

At No. 11 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway. The trade supplied with the finest assortment of STRAW GOODS in the City, of English and French styles, of the latest importations and our own manufacture.

R. MEIS.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.
Assets, $5,931,230 59.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of TORREY & GREENE, is dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding claims and demands to and against said firm, and all other unsettled business will be settled by HENRY W. GREENE.

HENRY W. GREENE.
JAMES D. TORREY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1870.

MR. N. P. STANTON RETIRES FROM our firm this day. Business will be continued by JAMES M. COLEMAN and SILAS M. HIBBARD, under the firm name of COLEMAN & HIBBARD.

COLEMAN, STANTON & HIBBARD.
NEW-YORK, March 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO HOTEL MEN.—WANTED, A PARTY with capital to take a joint interest in valuable hotel property in this State; complete order and already occupied and highly remunerative business. B. F. COOK, No. 176 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

WARREN, WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SPLENDID BAY carriage horses, coming 7 and 8 years old; 16 hands high; sound and kind; will be sold cheap for want of use. Apply at Stable No. 153 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WILLIAM P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF John-street Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. Inquire at No. 308 Pearl-st., up stairs.

BILLIARD TABLE FOR $100—FULL size, marble bed, cues, counters, balls and cloth. Address General M. L. B., Station D.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. VAN HAUGHTON, CELEBRATED medical and business clairvoyant, can be consulted [illegible] by locks of hair, handwriting, &c. No. 413 4th-av., near 31st-st.

IRON WORKS.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKS.
All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for buildings. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Mar. 5
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Mar. 19
LAFAYETTE........ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, April 16

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) first cabin $145; second cabin, $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, March 5, at 9 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA	March 5	ANGLIA	March 26
INDIA	March 12	AUSTRALIA	April 2
CAMBRIA	March 19	COLUMBIA	April 9

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $34.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Captain GREEN.........Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD......Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH.Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE......April 6, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.........April 13, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, M'ch 9	Tripoli, Thursday, M'ch 24
Marathon, Thurs., M'ch 10	China, Wedn'day, M'ch 30
Samaria, Wednes., M'ch 16	Siberia, Thursday, M'ch 31
Palmyra, Thurs'y, M'ch 17	Java, Wednesday, April 6
Nemesis, Wednes., M'ch 23	Tarifa, Thursday, April 7

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..........$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Mar. 5, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Mar. 8, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Mar. 12, 12 M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Mar. 19, 7 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, March 5, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, March 12, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $34 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MARCH 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, March 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of loss of connecting Pacific steamer there will be no departure of this Company's line on 5th March. All slow freight received prior to 5th inst. will be forwarded as fast per *Henry Chauncey*, 21st. F. A. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, March 10.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, March 17.
MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,) March 31.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, March 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, April 2.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P.M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, EDWARD WHITEHURST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, March 5, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of Europe. Competent and trustworthy couriers and [illegible] servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue [illegible], near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP FLAG, Captain LIMEBURNER,
On SATURDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON AND NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:20, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 6 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)
For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, the headquarters of nitrous oxide gas, for painless teeth extraction.—We have given it to over 42,000 patients without a failure or accident. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the 8th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 19th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit.: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land in the City of New-York, situate, bounded, and contained within the following limits, that is to say, on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant two hundred and two feet and six inches easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the north by the centre line of Ninety-eighth-street; and on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, all those other lots, pieces or parcels of land in said city, bounded and contained as follows: on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the south by the northerly side of Twenty-third-street; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant three hundred and twenty feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.
GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT, ALEXANDER FREAR, HUGH SMITH, Commissioners.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of Westchester.—WILLIAM PERRY, plaintiff, vs. LETITIA IDA JONES, Hannah Van Wyck and Caroline Van Wyck, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Tarrytown in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Feb. 5, 1870.
E. H. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, Tarrytown, N. Y.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County on the 11th day of February, 1870.
f11-law7wF E. H. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

[illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation [illegible] ladies' and children's dresses [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT [illegible] cook [illegible] willing to go to the country; good City references. Call at No. 9 5th-st., in store, near the Bowery.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A highly-recommended young woman; can do French and English cooking; meats, game, soups of all kinds, bone, lard, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker, &c.; country or City. At No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, ECONOMICAL woman, a situation as good cook; is a good baker; will assist in the washing; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or to assist in the care of children; is a good machine operator; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do the entire cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good cook, baker, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 330 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; no objections to a first-class boarding house in the country; good City references. Apply at No. 149 West 17th-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 15 Worth-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a person fully competent of taking charge of a baby from its birth; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 325 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands the best of English and French cooking; also, boning and larding; will do the marketing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 32d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIGENT, respectable, and industrious girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; is respectful and neat; best references given; city or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands the best of English and French cooking, boning and larding; will do the marketing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as thorough waitress and chambermaid in a private family. Call at No. 263 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do the chamberwork of a private family; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson machine. Call at No. 339 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 228 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as nurse; would take charge of an infant; has good City references. Call for ten days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries and baking; has got good references. Call for two days at 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; is kind and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 163 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can be well recommended. Call at No. 223 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a place as nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress; is thoroughly competent, and well recommended. Apply at No 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German girl, a situation as waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; good recommendations. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as first-class waitress in a private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to take in washing or to go out days' working; will give the best reference. Call at No. 81 King-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH cook who understands her business; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 154 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-class chambermaid; good reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; no objections to assist with washing; best of reference. Call at 148 3d-av

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing at her own house, either gentlemen's or ladies'; understands fluting. Paper store, No. 563 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good plain cook; no objection to assist in the washing. Call at No. 591 3d-av.

SIMMS' INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., supplies first-class colored servants, male and female, to fill every capacity.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED, 30 years of age, three years' experience in this country, a situation as farmer or gardener; is competent to take entire charge of any farm, and understands plain gardening and fruit culture, including care of a greenhouse. Refers to his former employers. Call on or address, for one week, GEORGE TROUP, seed store, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A MARIED YOUNG MAN A situation as coachman and groom and plain gardener; understands the care and driving of horses, and all sorts of stock; is a good milker; has best reference from his late employer. Address No. 427 East 15th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, wife and one child; has a good practical knowledge of all branches of the business; can give best of recommendations as to character and capability. Call or address J. C., at seed store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses, hot and cold vineries, flowers, fruit and vegetables; English, married, no family; twelve years' City reference from last employer as to character and ability. Address S. P., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; no incumbrance; is a thorough practical gardener; hot and cold vineries, greenhouse plants, also flowers, fruit and vegetables; good reference. Address W. J. B., seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man, a Protestant; can take charge of greenhouse and graperies; can give the best of reference as to his capability. Call or address GARDENER, No. 116 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; German, without children; first-class gardener; thoroughly practical under glass and out of doors; has 16 years' experience. Address or call on A. C. L., flower store, No. 878 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as coachman; will make himself useful about a gentleman's place; is a good city driver; has good City reference; the country no object. Address L., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an industrious single man; perfectly understands his business; is an excellent groom and driver; is civil, willing and obliging; best City reference. Address L., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, German; understands to grow grapes, hot and cold plants, fruit and vegetables; he is well recommended from his last place. Address A. M., Dobb's Ferry Post Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, JUST ARRIVED from the old country, a situation as clerk in a grocery store or warehouse; a good penman. Apply at No. 333 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant single man, as gardener and florist; understands gardening in all branches; also hot and cold grapery; good testimonials. Address J. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant man, who understands his business; the best City reference given. Call or address T. C., Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG married man as first-class gardener in all its branches; has the best of City reference from his last place. Address J. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a German, who understands forcing grapes, fruits, vegetables, laying out ground; good reference. Address L. L., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, who has three or four leisure hours per day, some employment; not afraid of work; has the best of reference. Address H. H., No. 717 8th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; one who can sew neatly; references required; to go to New-Brunswick, N. J.; wages $10. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., first door west of Broadway, room No. 3.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM; must understand farming thoroughly; wife to do general housework; German preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ALSO A FIRST class chambermaid; both Protestants, with City references. Apply at No. 29 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER; UNEXCEPTIONABLE City references required. Apply [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE BY HENRY [illegible] LEEDS & MINER.—On SATURDAY, March 5, at [illegible] o'clock at their salesrooms, Nos. 35 Chambers and 17 Reade sts. A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT of CARPETS, MIRRORS, PARLOR SUITES, centre-tables, bronze clocks and figures, decorated China and porcelain vases, bookcases, [illegible], bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, cottage suites, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, wardrobes, extension tables, buffets, chairs, lounges, sewing machines, china, crockery, glass and stone ware, cutlery, &c., &c. Also an invoice of shears and cutlery to be sold without reserve.
Also, at 12 o'clock, several rosewood and mahogany frame pianos, grand and square.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK.
THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., one of the largest and most valuable sales of first-class furniture ever offered at public sale, comprising every variety of parlor, drawing room, chamber, dining room and hall furniture, in rosewood, black walnut, bois de rose and buhl; also, Paris made furniture of the most unique and modern styles.
Purchasers can have their furniture stored free of charge until May 1.
The sale will continue every TUESDAY and FRIDAY until the stock is sold.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 4, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
3,000 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig Aven, from Messina.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, Jan. 31, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises.
GEORGE W. WATERMAN, Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDINGS,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1870.

PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, April 2, 1870, for the following Subsistence Stores, viz.:

500 barrels of Flour, in round hoop barrels, sealed bungs, full head-lined.
100 barrels of "Extra Family," in round hoops, barrels full head-lined.
250 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, one iron hoop on each end, to contain 200 pounds net.
50,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels full head-lined.
10,000 pounds of Prime Medium Beans, in barrels full head-lined.
10,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels full head-lined.
5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels full head-lined.
4,000 pounds of Adamantine Candles, 40-pound boxes, strapped, 6 and 12 to the pound, full weights.
20,000 pounds of Family Soap, 80-pound boxes, strapped.
24,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels.
1,000 pounds of "Pure" ground black Pepper, ¼-pound packages, packed in 25-pound boxes.
5,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, "uncovered," in barrels, full head-lined.
1,000 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, in boxes, 100 pounds each.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes.
1,000 pounds of Assorted Crackers, in 20-pound boxes.
5,000 pounds of Java Coffee, in original mats, packed in gunny bags.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds of Coffee "A" Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
1,000 gallons of Syrups, in ½-barrels.
50 pounds Crystallized Citric Acid, in ¼-pound packages.
100 dozen cakes Toilet Soap, assorted.
300 boxes of Table Salt.
50 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, in ¼-pound packages.
4,000 pounds of Salt Mackerel, in barrels, ½-barrels and kits.
500 pounds of Whitefish, in pickle, in 25-pound kegs.
500 pounds Dessicated Codfish, 1-pound boxes, packed 24 in a case.
50 boxes Smoked Herring, "scaled."
1,000 ¼-boxes Sardines, in original cases.
600 cans of Fresh Salmon, 2½-pound cans.
600 cans of Spiced Salmon, 2½-pound cans.
1,000 pounds of Dried Apples, in barrels, full head-lined.
1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels, full head-lined.
300 ½-boxes of Layer Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
300 ½-boxes of Layer Raisins, strapped 5 in a package.
300 whole boxes of Layer Raisins, strapped 5 in a package.
500 pounds of Turkish Prunes, in 25-pound boxes.
150 bottles of Pickled Cucumbers—pints.
150 bottles of Pickled Cucumbers—quarts.
150 bottles of Chow-Chow—pints. } Known as fine
150 bottles of Gherkins—pints. } Pickles.
150 bottles of Pickled Onions—quarts.
240 cans of fresh Oysters, 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Pickled Oysters, 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lobsters, 2-pound cans.
2,400 cans of Tomatoes, 2-pound cans.
500 cans of Green "Sago" Corn, 2-pound cans.
500 cans of Green Family Peas, 2-pound cans.
500 cans of Lima Beans, 2-pound cans.
300 cans of Potatoes, in 2-pound cans.
150 gallons of Sour Krout, in ½-barrels.
500 cans of fresh Peaches, 2-pound cans.
500 cans of fresh Pineapple, 2-pound cans.
500 cans of Cranberry Sauce, 2-pound cans.
500 cans of Currant Jelly, 2-pound cans.
500 cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans.
500 cans of Preserved Pineapples, 2-pound cans.
500 cans of Preserved Peaches, 2-pound cans.
500 cans of Preserved Damsons, 2-pound cans.
500 cans of "Borden's" Condensed Milk, 1-pound cans.
100 pounds of Mustard, ¼-pound packages.
100 pounds of Allspice, ¼-pound packages.
100 pounds of Cinnamon, ¼-pound packages.
100 pounds of Ginger, ¼-pound packages.
100 pounds of Cloves, ¼-pound packages.
100 pounds of Nutmegs, ¼-pound packages.
50 dozen Lemon Extracts, in 4-ounce bottles.
50 dozen Vanilla Extracts, in 4-ounce bottles.
150 bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, "imported," 12 in a case.
0 pounds of Corn Starch, 1-pound packages.
500 pounds of Tapioca, 1-pound packages.
500 pounds of Chocolate, 1-pound packages.
500 pounds of Vermicelli, 25-pound boxes.
500 pounds of Maccaroni, 25-pound boxes.
500 pounds of Yeast Powders, ¼-pound packages.
500 pounds of Carbonate Soda, 1-pound packages, "Pure."
500 pounds of Cream of Tartar, 1-pound packages, "Pure."
1,000 pounds of Leaf Lard, in 5-pound caddies.
500 pounds of Laundry Starch, 1-pound packages.
100 pounds of Laundry Indigo, 1-pound packages.

The quantities to be more or less, at the option of the Department; the manner of making bids, requirements of the bidder, &c., the same as previous advertisements from this office. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered.
W. W. BURNS, C. S., U. S. A., Chief Commissary Department of the East.

NOTICE TO STONE CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE CITY OF BOSTON WITH STONE PAVING BLOCKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Streets, City Hall, Boston, Mass., until March 17, 1870, for supplying the City of Boston with Stone Paving Blocks during the year 1870. The blocks to be of the following dimensions, viz.:
Width, 3½ to 4½ in.; length, 6 to 8 in.; depth, 7 to 8 in.
All the edges to be sharp and straight, forming right angles at their intersections both horizontally and vertically. The faces to be straight split, and free from bunches or depressions.
Proposals to state the price per thousand blocks, delivered on such wharf in the city proper, South and East Boston, as may be designated from time to time by the Superintendent of Streets. Also, the number of blocks which the proposer will deliver per month during the year. A sample of the blocks must accompany the proposal.
Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for furnishing City of Boston with Stone Paving Blocks."
The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
GEO. O. CARPENTER, Chairman Committee on Paving.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Buildings, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.
The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit.
Plans may be seen and specifications and forms, and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.
M. B. LOCKWOOD, CHAS. E. CARPENTER, JOSEPH J. COOKE, Water Commissioners.
J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24, 1870.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,

NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE works, formerly No. 52 1st-av., now Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, tiles, wainscoting, latest designs at greatly reduced prices.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
NINTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH,
AS
HAMLET.
NINTH HAMLET MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, March 5, at 1.
Please take Notice—The Curtain rises precisely at 7¾.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 5.
EMMA WALLER,
AS
BIANCA,
In Rev. H. H. Milman's Tragedy, in five acts, of
FAZIO.
For the better accommodation of the public the box sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,
at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. PAREPA-ROSA.
THE PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., Directors.
D. DE VIVO, Business Manager.
H. JACKSON, Stage Manager.
TRIUMPHANT RETURN TO NEW-YORK.
A brief season, commencing MONDAY, MARCH 14.
When the great musical event of the day will be the production, for the first time in English in this City, of Mozart's master work, the
MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, (Figaro's Hochzeit.)
An opera seldom performed, its production requiring an entire double company, but which the directors are proud to be able to present with a most complete and effective cast. The sale of seats commences Thursday, March 10.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers........JARRETT & PALMER
SECOND WEEK AND DECIDED SUCCESS OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Who will sustain the leading roles in Edmund Falconer's new and original three-act drama, entitled
INNISFALLEN;
Or,
THE MEN IN THE GAP.
The piece presented with a
SELECTED CAST, NEW SCENERY,
NEW MECHANISM, NEW COSTUMES,
NEW PROPERTIES, NEW MUSIC
and
TELBIN'S PANORAMA,
Imported expressly for this piece at a
VAST EXPENSE.
INNISFALLEN MATINEE, TO-MORROW (Saturday) at 2. Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..................................Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE GREAT ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE.
REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
In Living Pyramids.
PAULINE HINDLEY, MELVILLE, STICKNEY,
With the entire circus troupe.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
Continued success of Herve's comic opera,
LE PETIT FAUST
LEON..................................MARGUERITE.
This opera is now running its second year in Paris.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERT, March 5.
Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Miss JENNIE E. BULL, Mr. W. J. HILL, Mr. W. H. BECKETT, Miss LINA LUCKHARDT, Pianist; Mr. ROBERT ELDER, Mr. A. L. MORA.
Admission, 25 cents.
Doors open at 2; Concert at 3 P. M.

PROFESSOR B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS.
SEE LECTURES.

WILL CLOSE.—THE THIRD WINTER Exhibition of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN will close SATURDAY NIGHT, March 5.

MUSICAL.

PIANIST ACADEMY.

No. 116 East 22d-st.
THIRD QUARTER
will commence on the 14th of March. Office hours between 1 and 2 o'clock.
PROFESSORS:
OTTO SINGER, Piano, S. P. WARREN, Harmony,
BERNARDUS BACKELMAN, Leader.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE lot owners of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March, at 12½ o'clock, to receive the report of the Board of Trustees for the year 1869. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

A CARD FOR YOUNG MEN.—THIS week young men may obtain scholarships for writing and book keeping at half prices, viz.: $25, reduced from $50. Separate parlors for private instruction. Evening writing class, $5 for ten lessons.
GOLDSMITH, Booth's Building.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Open day and evening. A private parlor reserved for ladies.

GERMAN EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Mrs. BUDNITZ, nee DE WURMB, desires to inform parents intending to send their daughters abroad for education, that her home is now offered to a limited number of such applicants, and assures them that the most careful attention will be devoted to all the interests of their children, bodily and mental. Instruction in the German and other modern languages, as well as any other branches of useful knowledge, according to the wishes of the parents, will be given either by Mrs. BUDNITZ or the most competent masters of the City. Cassel, charmingly situated on the banks of the Fulda River, and containing over 40,000 inhabitants, is one of the most healthful and desirable places of residence in Germany.
Terms, £65 per annum, payable quarterly, in advance. Music, dancing, drawing, Italian and sundry extra. Refers, by permission, to
Messrs. THEOD. VIETOR'S SONS, New-York.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

A GOOD BOARDING AND DAY school for sale on reasonable terms; a rare opportunity, and one which should not be missed. For further particulars address SCHOOL, Box No. 102 *Times* Office, New-York.

THERE IS A VACANCY IN ST. MARY'S Seminary, Flushing, L. I., under charge of Sisters of St. Joseph, for a few more small boys under ten years of age; terms moderate. For further particulars, send for prospectus.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Sharon, Conn.—Spring term commences March 21. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NO. 212 5th-av., with primary department and gymnasium.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, BRIDGEPORT, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.

The undersigned, having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:
Eight of £1,000 each, dated Oct. 22, 1869, Nos. 82,305, 82,306, 82,307, 82,308, 82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545.
One of £500, dated Nov. 27, 1869, No. 29,263.
Three of £300 each, dated July 12, 1869, Nos. 12,418, 20,091, 20,092.
One of £200, dated Aug. 11, 1869, No. 29,713.
One of £100, dated Sept. 16, 1869, No. 66,693.
Four of £50 each, dated Dec. 8, 1869, Nos. 13,513, 18,836 21,571, 13,163.
Two of £20 each, dated Dec. 8, 1869, Nos. 19,255, 82,140.
One of £10, dated Oct. 6, 1869, No. 60,634.
Will pay the above reward for the return to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

$5,000 REWARD.

The Bar Association of the City of New-York hereby offer a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who, on the night of the 12th inst., committed a murderous assault upon DORMAN B. EATON, Esq. Said reward to be payable only on conviction.
By order of the Executive Committee.
HENRY NICOLL, Chairman.
WM. G. CHOATE, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Feb. 23, 1870.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MARCH 3, A BUNDLE OF BILLS near Wall-st. Ferry, amounting to about $1,800 the finder will receive $300 by returning it to [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.,
will be presented Dion Boucicault's and J. H. Byron's drama, in five acts, of

LOST AT SEA,

Produced, after careful preparation, with NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, COSTUMES, and MECHANICAL EFFECTS, and Cast as follows:
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. FIELD, Mrs. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. DURAND, Mr. BOWEN, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Mrs. L. PHILLIPS, Miss FOWLER, Miss CLAYTON, Miss JENNIE TIMONY.
THE GREAT SCENES.
THE DRAWING ROOM AT ACTON,
EXTERIOR OF ACTON VILLA,
THE PIER AT HUNGERFORD,
THE BANKING HOUSE,
AND THE
MARVELOUSLY REAL
BURNING ATTIC.
SATURDAY NIGHT—MASKS AND FACES.
In preparation, a new comedy by Tom Taylor.
Also, two legitimate old comedies that have not been acted for several years.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., one door from Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Augustin Daly
FROU FROU.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
"The greatest success since Camille.—*Herald*.
"A brilliant picture of society."—*World*.
"Better acted than any play for years."—*Sun*.
"The best scenery of the N. Y. stage."—*Mercury*.
"It must go home to every heart"—*Times*.
"An exquisite comedy exquisitely given."—*Tribune*.
"Theatre so crowded that the musicians have vacated their seats, and ladies occupied them."—*Post*.
Third FROU FROU Matinee next Saturday at 2.
To accommodate suburban residents, Mr. DALY will give an extra "1 o'clock" Matinee of FROU FROU on Wednesday, March 9. Tickets now ready.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
Successor to Barnum's.—Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING. A GRAND BILL.
THE GOLDEN BUBBLE,
Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY,
FAUST and BLONDES.
A GRAND BILL.
Next MONDAY, the BLONDES, and Miss Jennie Wilmore, Mr. F. Rogers and W. W. Fiske in Pygmalion.

STEINWAY HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, March 7, 1870.
Miss ANNA MEHLIG'S GRAND CONCERT,
on which occasion she will be assisted by
Mlle. CLARA PERL,
Prima Donna Assoluta from the Imperial Opera, Vienna. Her first appearance in America.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, the eminent Pianist.
Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, Violin.
Mr. CHAS. WERNER, Violoncello.
Mr. J. P. MORGAN, Organ.
Mr. CHARLES FRADEL, Accompanist.
Tickets of admission, $1. Can be obtained at all the principal music stores. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the hall on the evening of the concert.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.
Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.
Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.
Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-MORROW NIGHT.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.
AT Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION HALL,
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 8,
by Misses CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, KEMPTON, HATTIE GIBBS, Messrs. J. W. HILL, CENTEMERRI, J. N. PATTISON, Signor MORA, and a full chorus. Tickets $2, to be had at Beer & Schirmer's, Fifth-avenue Hotel, and at door.
THE CONCERT OF THE SEASON.

BROOKLYN VS. NEW-YORK.
GRAND SKATING CONTEST
Between
Mr. JAMES MEADE, of the New-York Skating Club, and
Mr. E. BRADY, of the Brooklyn Skating Club, for a $100 GOLD MEDAL, at the
BROOKLYN SKATING RINK,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 5, 1870.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

LECTURES

PROFESSOR B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS'

GRAND ILLUSTRATED LECTURE
ON ANIMAL LIFE, PAST AND PRESENT,
FRIDAY EVENINGS IN MARCH,
AT
Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
Tickets, 50 cents; course, $1 50. For sale at J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, under the Hall and Association Building. Apply early, as only a limited number will be sold.
Doors open at 7; lecture at 8 o'clock.

THE NEXT LECTURE OF THE COOPER Union Free Course for the people will be given on SATURDAY EVENING, 5th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the large hall, by LOUIS ELSBERG, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Throat in the University of New-York, on "Hearing, Voice and Speech." The lecture will be illustrated by numerous experiments, models and drawings.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMAN and wife, can have a very pleasant and neatly furnished room, second floor, front; very large chamber, large bathroom, fire and good attendance; very reasonable to a permanent party; a connecting room if desired; no board; very respectable neighborhood. Apply at No. 50 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs., will let a second-story front room, with small room attached, well furnished, and with all modern conveniences, to a gentleman of respectability, for $10 per week. Address J. R., Box No. 934 New-York Post Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a handsomely-furnished room on second floor of a first-class house, located in 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; family strictly private. Address, with name, S., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED apartments, single or en suite; first-class house; private family; vicinity Fifth-avenue Hotel; liberal prices required; references exchanged. Address H. P., Box No. 6,181 Post Office.

PARK-AVENUE HOTEL, PARK-AV., 41st and 42d sts.—200 handsomely furnished rooms, in suites or singly; family restaurant, best and cheapest in the City.

NO. 31 WEST 32D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—An entire second floor, consisting of four rooms, bath, &c., to let, in consequence of a family going South; private table; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A handsomely-furnished bedroom on the second floor to a gentleman without board. Apply at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—A pleasant furnished front room, with board for one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms may be had as above by a couple with proper references.

ROOMS, SINGLY OR EN SUITE; ALSO small rooms, with first-class board, at No. 71 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references.

TWO ROOMS TO LET ON THIRD FLOOR, with or without board. Apply at 74 Lexington-av.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—FROM 1ST APRIL, BOARD FOR a gentleman, wife, and child fifteen months, in private family; parlor and bedroom same floor; location between 12th and 34th sts.; terms moderate; permanent if suited. Address C. A. D., Post Office Box No. 3,106 New-York.

MEDICAL

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful in selecting a physician. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 39 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 4 City Hall-place.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr..................................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..............Manager and Treasurer
THE DRAMATIC EXCITEMENT
THE DRAMATIC EXCITEMENT
culminating in STANDING ROOM ONLY
THE NIGHTLY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Houses literally packed to witness the
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
The most gorgeous, most elaborate and most successful spectacle of
ANCIENT OR MODERN TIMES,
witnessed during the past three weeks by over
98,000,
98,000.
SPECTACLE. BALLET. OPERA.
SPECTACLE. BALLET. OPERA.
DRAMA. PANTOMIME.
DRAMA. PANTOMIME.
ROZE. AJAX. BRUNETTI.
ROZE. AJAX. BRUNETTI.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
THE MARVEL OF THE AGE.
THE MARVEL OF THE AGE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.
Seats secured ten days in advance, at the box office, also at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railroad Ticket Office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIRD WEEK.	THIRD WEEK.	THIRD WEEK.
GEO. L. FOX, HAMLET.	THE GREATEST	HAMLET, GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX, HAMLET.	COMIC SENSATION	HAMLET, GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX, HAMLET.	OF THE AGE,	HAMLET, GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX, HAMLET.	PROCLAIMED THE	HAMLET, GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX, HAMLET.	SUCCESS OF	HAMLET, GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX, HAMLET.	THE SEASON. EVERY EVENING.	HAMLET, GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX, HAMLET.	MATINEES WED. AND SAT.	HAMLET, GEO. L. FOX.

Seats secured two weeks in advance, at the box office and at the Theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT of MISS KATE FISHER. MAZEPPA; OR, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY. Miss Fisher as Mazeppa. THREE FAST MEN. Miss Fisher in nine characters. Songs, &c. MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN SUNDAY EVENING.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
FOURTH CONCERT, MARCH 5, AT 8 P. M.
GENERAL REHEARSAL, MARCH 4, 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MRS. EMILY DAVISON,
The distinguished amateur vocalist.
MR. F. BERGNER, the eminent violoncellist.
Messrs. F. RIETZEL, L. OHLEMANN, E. BOEHM, A. SOHST, H. SCHMITZ,
The celebrated instrumentalists.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100.
HERR CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FLOYD S. ROGERS and ABRAM WINTERS, bankrupts.—The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of Floyd S. Rogers and Abram Winters, lately copartners in trade under the name and firm of Rogers & Winters, the bankrupts above named, hereby gives notice of the sale at public auction, on the 16th day of March, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Commercial Salesrooms, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, of the following described book accounts due to the late firm of Rogers & Winters from the individuals hereinafter named, as follows: Mrs. Brown, $3 36; Dr. Ira C. Baldwin, $21 29; Mrs. Bridon, $22 01; Mr. Chadwick, $14 15; Charlotte, (colored,) $3 71; Miss Crocker, $6 65; Mr. Chambers, $1; Mrs. Dorr, $1 20; Jas. Depuyster, $26 56; Miss Doughty, $27 63; Mrs. Donaldson, $464 07; Mr. Devereux, $36 86; Mrs. Fink, $151 76; Mr. Farrington, $5 55; Mr. Grant, $10; Wm. Goodspeed, $2 70; Dr. Hibbard, $3 33; Colonel J. H. Hoy, $123 35; Mr. Haley, $13 72; Mrs. Hope, $28 93; Dr. Kimball, $51 65; Livingston, $2 11; Wm. Mount, $1 50; Mr. Mittendorf, $23 48; Mrs. Montgomery, $50 19; Mrs. McLean, $7 91; Mr. Morgan, $190 81; Mr. Moore, $2 07; Geo. McLean, Passaic, N. J., $74 91; Mr. Martin, $3 42; Miss Purdy, $2; Wm. H. Powell, $2 85; Dr. A. S. Purdy, $36 51; John Quinn, $10; Mr. Smith, $2 20; Mr. St. Andre, $75 79; Miss Sperry, $376 03; Mrs. Smithson, $2 67; Miss Thurber, $381 14; C. Winters, $15 90; Miss Wiley, $1,541 41; M. Watson, $10, as appears from the books of said bankrupts, and a judgment obtained by said bankrupts against Miss Crouch for $169 41.—Dated March 2, 1870.
MARTIN Y. BUNN, Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LIPPMAN EMANUEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Lippman Emanuel, of the City and County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, New-York City, in said district, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
S. R. HARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BLACK, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John Black, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, of the State of New-York in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
S. R. HARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAUNSELL B. FIELD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Maunsell B. Field of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of March, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of February, 1870.
f18-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN E. SCHWARZ and JAMES C. REEVE, Bankrupts.—Herman E. Schwarz, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court—Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1870.
mh4-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. SOLIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 16th day of February, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Andrew J. Solis, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, and who for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who was on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
f18-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. COLLINS and JAMES M. PATTEE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 28th day of February, A. D. 1870.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of their appointment as assignees of Joseph H. Collins and James M. Pattee, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.
MAUCER M. BACKUS, WM. MOSER, Assignees.
mh4-law3wF*

NO. 2,632.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CLARA NEUBURGER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Clara Neuburger, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of February, 1870.
WM. RUSSELL, Assignee,
f25-law3wF* No. 279 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. RICHARDS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew J. Richards, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 17th day of February, 1870.
WM. A. HALL, Assignee,
fe18-law3wF* No. 279 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,646.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. MORRELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1870.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Thomas H. Morrell, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District [illegible]

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A German porter, named Louis Frieli, aged 42, employed at the Castle Garden Emigrant Depot, died yesterday in consequence of a fracture of his skull, caused by a wound inflicted on the 26th ult. in some unknown manner. Frieli informed the physician who dressed his wound that a heaving line thrown at him on the dock had struck him. It is believed, however, that the injury was caused by a blow with a slung-shot in the hands of some unknown person who was bent on robbery. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner Flynn.

Wm. C. Browning, of No. 326 Broadway, has, within two weeks, lost nearly $2,000 worth of goods, mainly clothing. Yesterday Officers Dunn and Dolan, of the Sixth Precinct, saw two of the younger clerks, named Ernest Smith and Albert Thayer, leave the premises, and at a convenient corner saw them give a coat which they had stolen to David Henderson. All three were arrested, arraigned before Justice Dowling, and committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

Application will be made to-day before Judge Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Ira C. Gardiner and his wife, who are under arrest pending a chemical analysis of the remains of Captain John Alexander, whom they are accused of having poisoned for the purpose of securing his property.

Wednesday night, according to the report of Officer Dunn, of the Fifteenth Precinct, some unknown man fired a bullet from an air gun through the window of No. 370 Bowery with such force that it was buried in the wood beyond. Nothing was seen of the person firing the shot.

A man was found at an early hour yesterday morning at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Avenue B in an insensible and apparently frozen condition. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Hon. George W. Miller, the new Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State, is expected to be in this City to-day. This is Superintendent Miller's first visit to this City, where fully three quarters of the companies under his care transact their business.

A meeting of the Cuban League will be held at Delmonico's to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. General Quesada has been invited to be present.

Neither Board of the Common Council met yesterday. The Board of Aldermen will meet at 4 P. M. to-day.

The Special Committee on the reception of Mr. Seward held a private meeting yesterday, and decided to take no further action in the matter, but to leave it to the Common Council to do as they may think best.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge Cox, Sarah Jane Thompson, a colored woman, was charged with a felonious assault upon Jennie Patterson, who resides at No. 59 Thompson-street. It appeared that the parties had a dispute, when the prisoner seized a club with which she beat the complainant into a state of insensibility, and also cut her in the face with a glass, and that from the effects of the injuries Jennie was confined to her bed for some days. The prisoner was held to answer.

Jeremiah C. O'Keeffe was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge Cox, charged with complicity in stealing a quantity of cloth worth $185 from the establishment of Peter Brous, No. 368 Fourth-avenue, on Wednesday morning. He was held to answer.

James Donoghue, aged 12, was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch, valued at $125, from Anne Van Wick, No. 18 West Twenty-fifth-street. He acknowledged the offence, and was committed for trial to the Court of General Sessions.

John McCall, No. 543 West Thirtieth-street, was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge Cox, on a charge of purchasing a chest of tea from three boys, named Hackett, Hegney and Devine, who were committed on Wednesday, knowing it to have been stolen.

Assistant Treasurer Folger and several other officers of the Sub-Treasury appeared before Commissioner Shields, yesterday, for the purpose of giving testimony for the prosecution in the case of Lewis Deyo, charged with forging the name of one Titus to a United States check. The examination was postponed until next week, however, in consequence of a misunderstanding on the part of the counsel for the defendant.

James G. Taylor, otherwise William P. Mahew, the alleged author of several sharp devices while acting as a Custom House officer, was remanded to jail by Commissioner Betts, yesterday, in default of $500 bail. His examination was fixed for this afternoon.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday William A. King, until lately engaged as delivery clerk in the extensive tea store of John F. Gilman, at Nos. 31, 33, 35 and 37 Vesey-street, and John Kearns, employed as driver in the same establishment, were arraigned on a charge of stealing four chests of tea, of the value of $200. The accused were seen stealing the property by one of the clerks, who followed them and observed them hand over the chests of tea to a man named Patrick McCaffrey, who was also brought up on a charge of receiving stolen goods. All three were held for examination.

Gold touched 114¾ yesterday, on the "street."

We note, as a passing indication of the refinement and civilization of the age, the fact that those two public-spirited gentlemen, Mr. Bill Edwards and Mr. Barney Aaron, have kindly consented to pummel each other for the edification of such of their fellow-citizens (including the Police) as may desire to witness the improving spectacle. The "event" is to take place in three months, for "not less than $2,000 a side and the light-weight championship." Fiji papers please copy.

The report of Mr. James M. Macgregor, Superintendent of Buildings, has just been issued. We gave all the figures, as they appear in the report, two months ago.

The American Institute, at its regular quarterly meeting last evening, instructed its Committee on Commerce to report at its next meeting as to the advisability of establishing a commercial section in connection with the Institute. Twenty-three candidates for membership were admitted into the organization.

Schooner *Hickory*, Captain Allen, from Hoboken, with a cargo of pig iron, for the Atlantic Dock, while going down the North River yesterday morning, was struck by a squall and capsized just above Bedloe's Island. There were on board at the time the Captain and three men, of whom Samuel Morton had his arm broken in three places by the pig iron falling upon him. She is owned by R. D. Smith, Samuel Martin and the Captain, of Hoboken. The crew were rescued by the steamer *Rattler*, and landed in this City.

The routes formerly controlled by the Adams Express Company which were some time since transferred to the Merchants' Union Company, have been surrendered back to the original owners in consideration of $600,000. One-third of this amount is understood to have been paid Wednesday, and the balance will be paid as rapidly as the lines return to the possession of the Adams Company. This money covers only the good will, and all property surrendered is to be appraised and paid for separately.

The Hebrew Free School Association of this City held their second ball at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, last night. The Association supports one day and three evening free schools in this City, and its officers are Messrs. A. Oettinger, President, M. M. Allen, Vice-President, S. Hyman, Treasurer, and S. S. Isaacs, Secretary. The ball was gotten up in a very rich and fashionable style, and was a happy affair throughout.

The meeting of delegates from Congregational Churches, for the purpose of making arrangements to properly commemorate the present two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the Pilgrims on this continent, was continued yesterday. As no reporters were admitted, the result of the deliberations is unknown.

Collector Grinnell has given notice that hereafter all foreign merchandise landed under general order from the Cunard, Bremen and Hamburg lines of steamers at Jersey City and at Hoboken will be sent to bonded warehouses Nos. 311 and 313 West-street.

An entire tribe of gypsies are living in comfortable shanties on Seventy-first-street, near First-avenue.

A load of eight bales of hemp belonging to Louis Heinsz, of Seventy-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue, was set fire to by some boys while proceeding up town. Before the flames could be extinguished, the entire load was destroyed; damage unknown. The event caused considerable excitement owing to the stoppage of cars.

Thomas Tibon, a homeless man, was found in Spring-street last night, suffering with relapsing fever.

Mr. Meehan, the editor of the *Irish American*, suffering from a pistol shot wound received in the Fenian trouble on Monday night last, is reported to have been doing better yesterday than was expected. He is not out of danger, however.

A fire occurred yesterday on the fifth floor of No. 14 Barclay-street, occupied by A. D. Barber, dealer in crockery; loss $300. George Schmidt, baskets, on third and fourth floors, sustained slight loss by water. Damage to building, $500.

At 6:30 o'clock last evening a fire occurred at No. 278 Bowery, occupied by R. Laskie, dealer in fancy goods, when a damage of $330 was occasioned. Cause, a match carelessly thrown among some goods.

At a meeting of the Irish Republican Central Club at Clinton-place House, No. 755 Broadway, last evening, a resolution was unanimously passed calling upon Congress "to tender the recognition of belligerent rights to the struggling republican patriots of Cuba in their heroically-sustained contest for liberty, and against the continuance of European despotism on American soil."

There are as yet no tidings of the missing steamers *City of Boston* and the *Smidt*—the former thirty-seven and the latter forty-two days out. Hopes are still entertained that they may yet be heard from.

A course of four lectures on "The Science of Natural History" will be delivered in the Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, by Professor B. Waterhouse Hawkins. The lectures will be illustrated by extensive diagrams and graphic blackboard delineations.

The German singing society, New-Yorker Sing-Academie," Mr. Chas. Niemann, President, and Mr. Henry Greiner, Musical Director, held a masked ball in the upper hall of the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, last night. It was very well attended by amusing maskers. The society was presented during the evening with a piano from the factory of Messrs. George Steck & Co., of this City, by the Arion Society, for their assistance at the late Arion performances of the opera "Der Freischuetz."

The H. U. S. (Happy Union Social) Club held its fourth annual masquerade ball at the large hall of the Germania Assembly Rooms last night. It was a very creditable affair.

The Amt Hagener Club, of this City, held its annual ball at Irving Hall last night. It was very well attended and nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the evening.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday morning, at 1 o'clock, while three men were endeavoring to break into the residence of Mr. B. W. Smith, No. 347 Dean-street, they were surprised by Officer Sheridan, of the Fiftieth Precinct. He attacked the burglars and secured one of them, after which a comrade of the prisoner presented a revolver at the officer's head, and it was only by the weapon missing fire that a murder was averted. The alarm had meanwhile been sounded, and the two ruffians who were free beat a precipitate retreat. A loaded five-chamber revolver was discovered on the scene of the encounter, evidently dropped by one of the ruffians. The prisoner, who gave his name as James Lacy, and stated that he is 20 years of age and a mason by trade, was brought before Justice Walsh yesterday morning on a charge of attempted burglary. He pleaded not guilty, and was committed to await examination.

Yesterday evening, at 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in a building, the chief portion of which is devoted to the purposes of a Masonic hall and ballroom, and which is situated corner of Grand and Seventh streets, Williamsburg. The ground floor is occupied by the Misses Krulder, milliners and dressmakers, whose less amounts to $1,600. Gross & Brother, druggists, have lost on stock $200 by water; insured. Chas. Armbruster, restaurant keeper, in basement, has lost $200 on stock; not insured. The building is owned by Mr. Adolph Baker, and his loss is estimated at $3,500. Mr. Mackay, jeweler, has also lost $300 on stock, which is covered by insurance.

The New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company are building four large scows to be used in moving the mud which is excavated at the terminus of the East River bridge. Their construction is very peculiar. An air-tight compartment is formed by the deck, which inclines from the centre to the sides, forming a sliding receptacle for the refuse matter. The sides are hung on hinges in such a manner that they can be opened from the bottom, allowing the refuse to slide from the scow.

The body of the woman found on the 20th ult., in the East River, has been identified as that of Margaret Quigley, an aged woman, who had been missing from her residence since the early part of December, and to whom it was suspected foul play had been used. Her death is now thought to have been accidental.

Troops "E" and "H" of the Second Regiment of Cavalry, and Battery "C" First Battalion of Light Artillery were yesterday mustered at the Arsenal and discharged. The regimental and battalion organizations thus named being extinct, the remaining troops and batteries will hereafter be independent commands.

Peter Flynn, carrying on business, it is alleged, as a cigar dealer in Cumberland-street, Fulton-avenue, was brought before Commissioner Jones yesterday, charged with defrauding the revenue by having no license in his possession. He was held to answer in $500 bail, which was found.

The case of the Post Office clerk, Judson, was again adjourned, on the motion of the counsel of the defendant, who is at present sick and in bed. It will come up on Wednesday next.

A motion was granted yesterday by Judge Benedict to sell the personal property in Texas, valued at about $2,000, belonging to R. D. Bogart, who was convicted of defalcation in the Navy Yard.

It was erroneously stated Tuesday that James Cassidy's wife died at the Long Island College Hospital from the effects of chloroform. She died at the Brooklyn Central Dispensary.

A woman was found dead in her residence, at No. 2 Harrison-street, Williamsburg, yesterday. Cause and name unknown.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A servant girl, by the name of Jane Stewart, was committed to the County Jail yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of arson, in having attempted to set fire to the residence of Mr. George C. Haggerty, at Mott Haven, on Tuesday night last. The accused had been in the employ of Mr. Haggerty, who discharged her. After some dispute about her wages, she got out a warrant against Mr. Haggerty for alleged assault and battery, which complaint was dismissed. Between 11 and 12 o'clock that night, Mr. Haggerty perceived a smell of smoke, and on going to the door of the back kitchen, discovered that it had been set on fire in several places by a lot of matches which were still burning. At the same time he saw a woman, whom he recognized to be the accused, running away. On being arrested she admitted that she had set fire to the house.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Morrisania Wednesday evening, a resolution was adopted instructing Senator Cauldwell and the members of the Assembly to oppose the passage of the bill now before the Legislature for the establishment of a new Town Court in Morrisania; also requesting the counsel to the Board to prepare a remonstrance on the subject, with a view of obtaining thereto the signatures of the inhabitants, who almost unanimously regard the proposed measure as a most shameful and barefaced attempt to swindle the taxpayers of the town.

LONG ISLAND.

Last Wednesday evening at the regular meeting of the "Flushing Association," the citizens' organization of that town, some important amendments were offered to the constitution, with a view of keeping out of the society all those persons who wish to join as a means of advancing their aspirations for office, and also to simplify the selection of candidates for town officers.

It is the intention of the purchasers of the Borown farm at Whitestone, on the Flushing and North Side Railroad, in addition to laying it out in streets and plots, to sewer, macadamize, curb and plant with shade trees every street before putting it into the market. Contracts have already been signed for a large part of this work, to cost over $50,000.

Three prisoners were discharged from Queens County Jail, yesterday, by reason of the jury's finding them not guilty of offences with which they had been charged. Not wishing to go out into the world with insufficient clothing, or to make a shabby appearance before their anxious friends, they borrowed complete outfits of their fellow prisoners ostensibly for the purpose of making a good appearance before the jury, but on being acquitted they failed to return the articles, and the county officials are again seeking to make their acquaintance.

Yesterday afternoon, a German named Wm. Schebaugher entered the Queens County House, corner of Ferry-street and Central-avenue, in the absence of Mr. Roediger, the proprietor, and used obscene and abusive language towards Mrs. Roediger, who happened to be in the barroom at the time alone. The lady promptly ordered him out of the house, when he attacked her. Her cries fortunately brought immediate assistance. He was seized by Officer Synam, and committed to Newtown Jail to await examination before the Justice. Mr. and Mrs. Roediger are highly respectable people, and the occurrence is naturally causing much excitement.

Mr. Charles B. Arnold, of Sag Harbor, died very suddenly on Tuesday morning last at the Nassau Hotel. On the same day intelligence was received of the sinking of the *Oneida* and the loss of his son.

A little girl named Taylor, 4 years of age, residing in Sag Harbor, fell upon a red-hot stove on Wednesday, and was fatally burned. Her hair was all burned off, and her body badly charred.

The railroad from Sag Harbor to Southampton is nearly completed. All that it requires is the ballasting of the track, but the present cold weather prevents that being done.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. Robert McCague, Jr., has been appointed by Governor Randolph to the office of Surrogate, made vacant by the death of James O'Neil. This appointment, however, is only for the unexpired term, and ends on the 1st of April, when it will be necessary for the Governor to appoint for the new term, until the election in November, at which, under the law, the people will elect to fill the balance of the five years.

The National Amateur Editors' Association at a Convention held in Newark on Wednesday, elected W. L. [illegible], of Newark, President, John L. Darley Treasurer, and George A. Hill Secretary.

Patrick Burns, a burglar, who was sentenced some days ago to two years in the State Prison, attempted to escape from the County Jail, in Newark, where he was confined pending his removal to Trenton, through an aperture which he had made in the ceiling of his cell. His preparations were luckily discovered in time to prevent the consummation of his project.

The Essex County Woman's Suffrage Association has decided to hold mass meetings in every town in the county.

Jared B. Porter has received the Republican nomination for the Mayoralty of Orange.

The Methodists of Newark have decided to erect a new church edifice, and propose to expend $100,000 upon it. A committee has been appointed to procure plans for the structure. It is intended that its incumbent shall be a man of more than ordinary ability and fitness. A large number of subscriptions, varying from $500 to $5,000, have already been made towards defraying the cost of its erection.

The residence of Mr. A. V. Dimock, on Grier-avenue, in Elizabeth, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, and clothing and other things, valued at $500, were taken away. No clue to the perpetrators of the robbery has been got.

THE ICE CROP.

Effects of the Recent Cold Weather Along the Hudson—What the Ice Men are Doing.

A week ago it was stated that the ice crop of the Hudson River was a total failure. The very latest and full statistics and observations are as follows: There has been no ice housed opposite Poughkeepsie, for there the river has not been closed this Winter, and the large ice houses are empty. A short distance north of Poughkeepsie, on the west side, near Clearwater's quarry, is a house which holds 18,000 tons; empty. Another at West Park, owned by Mr. Mulford, holds 45,000 tons; empty. A Mr. Cummings has a house at Elmore's Dock, further north; holds 6,000 tons; empty. At Staatsburg, nearly opposite, on the east side of the river, the Knickerbocker Company has a house of the capacity of 28,000 tons; empty. Mr. Mulford also has one there capable of containing 15,000 tons; empty. Further north, on the west side, the Knickerbocker Company have a house which holds 50,000 tons. It now contains about 7,000 tons, hauled from a lake some distance in the interior. Crossing the river again is another Knickerbocker house, located at Rhinebeck, which holds 20,000 tons; empty. Just below it, on the same side, is a house owned by the Washington Company; holds 55,000 tons; empty. Now we have reached Rondout creek, going north. From that point to a point opposite Barrytown, on the west side of the river, there are five houses owned by the Knickerbocker and Washington Ice Company, which will hold altogether 150,000 tons. In them are about 15,000 tons. Further north is a new house built by Winch & Hyler; estimated capacity 20,000 tons; empty. There are two large houses at Barrytown, owned respectively by Mr. Mulford and Mr. Livingston. The latter's house has about 300 tons in it; it will hold 20,000 tons. Mr. Mulford's will hold 30,000. The latter gentleman has chartered twenty cars and a locomotive of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and has been given the right to use the east track between Barrytown and Tivoli for ten days, for ice purposes. He has a large number of men and horses at work in the bay north of Barrytown, inside of the railroad track, and they are getting out good ice rapidly. It is transferred to platform cars and then conveyed to the icehouse mentioned. It is expected, with the present good weather, to fill the house in ten days. At West Camp, further north, men have been at work night and day filling the large icehouse at that place. At night, calcium lights threw their brilliant rays upon the glittering surface, so that the harvesters found the job a comparatively easy one, even at midnight. The house is now about one-third full. The present cold weather has infused hopes into the hearts of the ice men of Catskill. Mr. Van Stienburgh has transported machinery from Albany to aid him in filling his house at Diamond Hill, on Catskill Creek. There are about 10,000 tons stored at Catskill. The capacity is 100,000 tons. The Knickerbocker Company is at work in Brandon's reach, near Catskill. The men are storing about 2,000 tons of seven-inch ice daily. The ice in the main channel is not fit to be housed.

At Athens, opposite Hudson, there are two large houses which will hold 250,000 tons. Gangs of men and horses are at work storing ice in them from Green's Lake, five miles distant. They will get them about half filled, but the ice will be of an excellent quality. Further north, at Stockport, there is a sort of cooperative company at work in the bay at the east side of the track. They have succeeded in stacking about 3,000 tons, and will get 2,000 tons more. Opposite Stuyvesant, the New-York Company have a house which will hold 80,000 tons. A large number of men are now at wok there, and they are getting ice seven inches thick. The house is now about one-third full. At Castleton the Knickerbocker Company have 800 tons housed, and are now getting out ice eight or nine inches thick. About twenty men are at work. The Manhattan Company have made a contract with the Sherman Bros., of Saratoga, for ice amounting in money to $50,000, and the ice is already being forwarded at the rate of 100 car loads a day over the Hudson River Railroad, each car averaging twelve tons. These ice trains have already been running a week. The Knickerbocker Company is making a rally at a lake on the line of the Albany and Boston Road, between Shaker Depot and Richmond. They are sending men, machinery and horses to the spot *via* the Hudson and Berkshire Road, and in a short time calculate to stack 250,000 tons, around which they will build a house. In the Upper Hudson, canal boats which have been frozen in are being filled with ice from bays and adjacent creeks. At many of the bays inside the railroad track farmers who haven't much to do in the Winter time have been stacking ice, and there are many heaps of three, four and five hundred tons. In some of the towns on the Hudson, basements and cellars of private houses, woodsheds and cowsheds have been filled with ice from the bays. There is but very little, if any, channel ice stored. It is not improbable that there is more ice housed to-day than at any time in five years before, notwithstanding the fact that the large houses on the Hudson are comparatively empty. The storing of ice on private account has been heavier, in fact, than was ever known before.

Funeral of Colonel Von Gilsa.

The funeral of Colonel Leopold von Gilsa, late commander of the Forty-first (De Kalb) Regiment, New-York Volunteers, took place yesterday afternoon. The funeral procession was composed of the following commands: Captain Schilling's company of artillery with two pieces, Captain Klein's company of light artillery, Fifth Regiment New-York State National Guard, with band of music, commanded by Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General John E. Bendix, veterans of the De Kalb Regiment, hearse, German veterans of other regiments, headed by a band of music, and the relatives and friends of the deceased in carriages. The following officers were in the procession: Major-General Franz Sigel, Brigadier-General Max Weber, Brigadier-General Louis Burger, Colonel Adam Senges, Colonel George Amsberg, of Hoboken; Colonel Giantz, of Easton, Penn.; Colonel Charles Schwartz, Colonel Andrew Brickel, Colonel Anthony Meyer, and others. The procession moved from the late residence of the deceased No. 226 East Twenty-first-street, through the following streets: Second-avenue, Twenty-third-street, Fourth-avenue, Broadway, Fourth-street, Bowery, Catharine-street to Catharine Ferry, where a part of the procession was left behind, to Brooklyn, and thence to Green-Wood Cemetery. During the ceremonies at the Cemetery salvos of artillery were fired, and General Sigel made a few remarks in eulogy of the deceased.

A Man Nearly Murdered in the Sixth Ward.

An altercation occurred at No. 81 Bayard-street, last evening, between Michael Geraghty, of No. 94 Baxter-street, and Patrick McKenna, of No. 72 Mulberry-street, James Geraghty, of No. 94 Baxter-street, and Patrick Meehan, of No. 14 Baxter-street. The men quarreled over some trifling matter, the combatants being nearly all intoxicated. During the fight which ensued Michael Geraghty struck McKenna several times on the head with a hatchet, knocking him down and inflicting three frightful wounds on the skull of his victim and two on the right temple. While McKenna was lying on the floor, he was beaten in the most brutal manner by James Geraghty and Patrick Meehan, and severely injured internally. The Sixth Ward Police, who did not hear of the affray until its close, had the wounded man attended by a physician, after which he was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Both the Geraghtys and Meehan were arrested, and locked up for examination.

Union Republican General Committee.

The Union Republican General Committee held a meeting last evening at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, at which General John Cochrane presided. On motion of Mr. Burns, it was resolved that a committee of seven, including the presiding officer, be appointed to act with a similar committee already appointed in Kings County, in conferring with the Secretary of the Navy with regard to appointments in the Navy Yard at Brooklyn. The preamble to the resolution, reciting certain grievances in the management of affairs in the yard, such as the employment of Democrats instead of Republicans, and the close surveillance of every one visiting the place, preventing them from holding any communication with the men, was not adopted, but was referred to the Committee to be appointed. The Committee named by the Chair were John V. Gridley, James B. Taylor, Wm. Burns, James McLaren, Thomas E. Stewart and Hugh Nesbitt. Mr. Polhemus moved that a committee of five be appointed to go to Albany to confer with Senators and Assemblymen with reference to the rights and claims of the Republican organization of this City in the legislation of the State. On subsequent motion, the whole subject was referred to the Executive Committee. The Committee on obtaining a room for future meetings having reported progress, the Committee adjourned.

Sale of French, Flemish and American Pictures.

Last evening a large number of French and Flemish pictures, with a few by native artists, were sold at auction at Barker's Gallery in Broadway. The following were the prices obtained for the principal pictures: "Landscape," by Tom, $210; "The Page," by Beyschlag, $130; "The Conflagration," by Seignac, $150; "Accepted," by Erdmann, $110; "Rejected," by the same artist, $110; "Forest Scene," by Ebel, $100; "Punch and Judy," by Henry Dillens, $120; "Three Friends," by C. M. Webb, $225; "Scene in Normandy," by Van Marcke, $190; "Hartz Mountains," by Carl Triebel, $160; "Tyrol," by the same artist, $210; "Baby's Dinner," by Sondermann, $140; "The Orphan," by Carl Hubner, $310; "Children and Dogs," by Dieffenbach, $130; "Petrarch's Laura," by Lesrel, $430; "Lake Scene," by Duntze, $385; "The Convalescent," by Trayer, $260; "The Wetterhorn," by Waagen, $385; "Grandmother's Birthday," by Lanfant de Metz, $240; "Mother and Child," by Meyer Von Bremen, $400; "Interior," by Knaaren, $385; "Leaving Church," by J. Carand, $275; "Card Party," by Verhoven, $[illegible]; "Patient Guest," by Dillens, $115; "Checker Players," by David Col, $440; Two Groups of Chickens, by Tait, $90 and $97 50 each. The prices generally were considered to be very low.

Navy Yard Intelligence.

A large force of men is at present employed on the gunboat *Conondega*, which is at present undergoing repairs in the Dry Dock. The Spanish ironclad now in the harbor is to succeed her in that location to undergo a thorough repair.

The *Alaska* is ordered to leave on Saturday next for the East Indies. She is to be commanded by Captain Blake.

Fifty-six sailors of the receiving ship *Vermont* went to Philadelphia yesterday to join the *Congress*.

The *Guerriere* is ordered to be fitted out as quickly as possible. She is to be used as the Commodore's ship of the South Pacific Squadron, under the command of Captain Spotts.

It was discovered yesterday that the beams on the pivot-gun deck of the *Colorado* were not strong enough. They must accordingly be strengthened, a work which cannot be executed in less than two weeks. She will, therefore, be unable to start at the time fixed for a voyage to the East Indies.

Altogether, 1,700 men are now employed about the yard.

One hundred and fifty additional caulkers were taken on yesterday in the Navy Yard.

Captain Strong, the efficient Executive Officer of the Navy Yard and Chief of Yards and Docks, has been promoted to Commodore. Captain Strong fought under the command of Admiral Farragut at the battle of Mobile, as Commander of the steamer *Monongahela*.

The Cold Weather—Skating Yesterday.

Yesterday was a bracing, wintry day. The air was keen, fresh and sharp. The wind blew strong from the N. W. The sky was a little cloudy at 1 and 2 A. M., but clear after 10:30 A. M. The elevation of the barometer at 7 A. M. was 30 inches; at 3 P. M., 30.12; at 10 P. M., 30.23. The mercury in the thermometer registered 24° at 7 A. M.; 32° at noon and 3 P. M.; 31° at 6 P. M.; at 10 P. M., 25°. A weak light of the red aurora suffused the heavens, at times, from 8 to 10 P. M.

The continued cold spell has had no effect on the ponds at Central Park, so far as skating prospects are concerned. They refuse to freeze hard enough, leaving the rinks to monopolize the attention of the lovers of the "Dutch roll," and such other rolls as are incident to the slippery surface. The fun at the rinks, either here, in Brooklyn or Jersey City, cannot last much longer. Spring atmosphere, cold as Winter, it may be, rarely makes or preserves ice. While the skating does last, however, the rinks are well filled, as they were yesterday. "Crack" skaters were out in force.

Two Girls Drowned at Bridge Hampton—Narrow Escape of Two Other Parties.

A melancholy case of drowning occurred at Bridge Hampton, L. I., on Wednesday, by which two little girls, aged 6 and 8 years, daughters of Daniel Cronin, lost their lives, and a companion named Howard and the mother of the children came near being victims also. They were sliding on the ice, when the two little girls, who were hand in hand, fell in, and Howard, in attempting to rescue them had a very narrow escape, but succeeding in regaining the shore, ran home and related the sad news to Mrs. Cronin, who hurried to the spot only to find her children locked in the arms of death. The ice being to thin to bear her up, she plunged in, breaking the ice before her, and wading up to her neck in the water brought their little bodies to the shore. She sustained serious bruises in the ice, and she is now confined to her bed. The case has elicited the sympathy of the community.

Another Supposed Murder.

A rumor floating through Newark tells of the commission of a murder, at an early hour yesterday morning, at Bay Ridge, upon the Central Railroad. The night watchman at the bridge located there is reported to have arrested the murderer, and conveyed him to the Bergen County Jail. He is said to have observed two men at daybreak approaching the bridge. One of these passed the shanty of the watchman alone. When interrogated as to what had become of his companion, he said that he had left him lying ill upon the ground a few rods below. Suspicions were aroused, and the discovery that there were stains of blood upon the stranger's clothing seemed to confirm them. A prompt and short search about the spot resulted in the discovery of the lifeless body of a man. The stranger was thereupon taken into custody.

Mozart General Committee.

The members of the Mozart General Committee held their first meeting for the year 1870 in Masonic Hall, last evening, and formed a temporary organization, with Hon. John McCool in the chair. Messrs. McCarthy and Sigismund were chosen to act as Secretaries. The seats of delegates from the Sixteenth Ward being contested, a motion was carried to appoint a Committee on Contested Seats. A committee was also appointed on permanent organization, with the provision that the old by-laws remain in force until the submission and adoption of new ones. Ex-Judge A. J. Requier, of the Sixteenth Ward, and formerly of Alabama, delivered an eloquent address on the general principles of Democracy, after which the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair. Among the many old organizers of Mozart present we noticed Ben. Wood, Otto Koop and P. Cuff, all eager and ready for the fray.

The Tournament of the Brooklyn Chess Club.

The proceedings of this passage of arms between some of the magnates of New-York and Brooklyn were enlivened, Wednesday night, by two important contests. Messrs. McKenzie and Perrin contested one game, and after an animated and arduous fight Captain McKenzie was victorious. Messrs. Delmar and Gilberg also contended. The game was finally won by Mr. Delmar. The score of the most successful contestants now stands:

	Won.	Lost.
F. E. Brenzinger	22	0
J. Mason	13	1
Captain McKenzie	15	2
F. Perrin	16	4
E. Delmar	23	5
C. A. Gilberg	22	6

Murder and Arson.

On Tuesday morning last the town of Snow Hill, N. J., near Camden, was the scene of a terrible tragedy. The humble cottage of Mrs. Catherine Diamond, a poor Irishwoman, who with her husband had succeeded in saving a little money, which was secured in the premises, was entered by burglars, the house thoroughly ransacked and robbed, and the woman brutally murdered. After committing the murder the assassins set fire to the cottage, which was of light material, and in a short time it was consumed. No arrests have as yet been made, and the whereabouts of the villains have not yet been discovered.

Extensive Fire Up Town—Loss $25,000.

At 9:30 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the extensive planing and moulding mills of A. B. & A. C. Squires, situated in Ninety-third-street, near Third-avenue. The building was a two-story frame one, and as the stock was of an inflammable character, the element soon gained rapid headway. The firemen were prompt in their attendance on the alarm, and endeavored to make progress against the flames, but they proved wholly unsuccessful, as the entire edifice, with the stock and machinery, was completely destroyed. The aggregate loss sustained by the firm is estimated at $25,000, upon which there is an insurance of $12,000 in City companies. The flames are supposed to have originated in the engine room, probably by some shavings catching fire from the [illegible]. The scene, when the fire was at its height, was a dazzling and brilliant one, attracting large crowds of citizens to the neighborhood. A large force of men are thrown out of employment by the disaster.

The Cruise of the Oneida.

This vessel, whose ill fate has just been published, left this port on a three years' cruise in May, 1867. She was destined to the Asiatic squadron and was in command of Captain Creighton, who was subsequently relieved by Captain Williams. Up to the last casualty her voyage had been prosperous and successful. After leaving New-York she stopped first at the Cape de Verde islands, and then made for Rio de Janeiro, where Prince Alfred had just arrived in the British squadron. Here the officers of the *Oneida* participated in the grand ball which was given in honor of the Prince. From Rio the *Oneida* sailed for Cape Town, where her officers again met the Prince and international festivities were renewed. After a few weeks' delay the voyage was resumed, and the *Oneida* passed into the Indian Ocean and cruised along the coast of Java and Sumatra, touching at Manila, and thence steering for Hong Kong. Her next course was to Japan, and for more than a year she sailed from one Japanese port to another, and then was dispatched on a special mission to Siam. This having been accomplished she returned to Japan, and then made a voyage to Much Wang, on the coast of China, whence she returned to Yokohama last November. Up to this time she had cruised about 15,000 miles with great success, and with the exception of a fearful typhoon in the Indian Ocean she had seen little of the dangers of the deep. Her crew enjoyed excellent health, and less than a half dozen deaths occurred in nearly three years. After such a pleasant experience of naval life in the Eastern seas, and while on its homeward voyage, came the terrific scene which closes the history of the unfortunate vessel.

Among the victims of this disaster we may accord to Assistant Surgeon Edward Frothingham special notice. Dr. Frothingham was born twenty-eight years ago at Johnstown, in this State, and was educated at Union College. He enlisted in the Ellsworth Regiment, (Forty-fourth,) and served in the Medical Department during the campaign on the James River and was on the Hospital Staff during the war. Having completed his studies, he offered himself in 1867 to the Naval Examining Board, and out of seventeen candidates was the only one who passed. He was then designated to the *Oneida*, with which vessel he continued until her wreck. Dr. Frothingham was gifted in no common degree. His musical attainments, both of voice and instrument, were of a high order, and his intellectual culture was of a corresponding character. His letters, published in the Times, were read with general interest. They were dated from Cape Town, Manila, Hong Kong, Canton, Bankok, Kobe, Yeddo and other important places in the East, and gave vivid sketches of life and manners in the localities referred to. Dr. Frothingham was well prepared for the fatal moment. He had frequently expressed in his private letters a willingness to meet death on the waters, and his long-established piety rendered such a change his highest gain.

Colonel Baker's Expedition—Experiences of Frontiersmen with the Indians.

From the Central City (Col.) Register.

The down East version of Colonel Baker's raid, as reported in the telegrams, is quite a different one from that published by the Montana papers. The latter say that this band of Indians had made numerous raids upon the stock of the settlers; that a demand had been made that either the stock or the plunderers should be given up; that this demand had been made several times; that no attention had been paid to it, and having no ambition to "suffer and be strong," they determined to break that camp up, which they did most effectually. From our experience in this country we have most faith in the Montana version. The Commission speak of the "sickening details" of the fight. As they give them they are so, but it is just possible that some interested party has made them up to clinch an argument that lacked the necessary backbone. It is also rather a "sickening feeling" when a ranchman wakes up in the morning to find every hoof of stock for which he has perhaps endured solitude and deprivation to accumulate, run off by the lazy redskins, who find it easier to steal than hunt. It is also "sickening" to see the mutilated bodies of whole families brought into the settlements for burial, to have an innocent boy of only a few summers pierced full of arrows near his mother's door, or to find a herder shot in his tracks. But the genuine, simon pure philanthropist of the Vincent Collyer type makes little account of all this. The frontiersmen are trespassers, and must expect to endure theft and murder without giving a blow in return. The millenium may be at hand down East, but we feel no symptoms of it here.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, March 3.—Lieutenant George E. Wingate has been ordered to the *Saugus*. Master Washburn Maynard has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to torpedo duty at Newport, R. I. Ensign Jesse B. Smith has been detached from signal duty and ordered to duty as signal officer of the *Alaska*.

First Lieutenants D. W. Lockwood and Clinton B. Sears, of the Engineer Corps, have been relieved from their present duties, and ordered to the Military Division of the Pacific.

The following General Court-Martial is ordered to convene at West Point, on the 4th of March, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it: Brevet Major James McMillan, Captain Eleventh Infantry; Captain A. E. Bates, Second Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Charles King, Jr., First Artillery; F. A. Mahan, Engineer Corps; Robert Fletch, First Artillery; David S. Dennison, Fifth Artillery; Brevet Second Lieutenant Edward W. Bass, Engineer Corps. Captain C. C. Parsons, Fourth Artillery, is Judge-Advocate of the Court.

The following transfers in the Sixteenth Infantry are announced: First Lieutenants H. C. Ward, from Company D to K, and C. H. Noble, from Company K to D; Second Lieutenants S. C. Whital, from Company C to D, and G. P. Pickett from Company D to C.

On recommendation of the regimental commander, the following transfers in the Fourth Artillery are announced: First Lieutenant H. H. C. Dunwood, from Battery B to Company E; First Lieutenant Crosley P. Miller, from Company E to Battery B.

Lieutenant Miller has been ordered to join his proper station without delay.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, March 3.—American Securities and Stocks closed quiet. The following table shows the course of the market during the day:

	11 A. M.	1 P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	92¾	....	92¾
Consols for account	92⅝@92¾	....	92⅝@92¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	90¾	....	90¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1865 (old)	89¾	....	89¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	88⅝	....	88⅝
U. S. 10-40s	86	....	86
Ill. Cent. Railroad Shares	111	110¼	110¼
Erie Railroad Shares	21¼	....	21¼
At. and Gt. West. Shares	28½	....	28½

Frankfort, March 3.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 95¼@95⅜, and closed firm at 95⅜ for the issue of 1862.

Paris, March 3.—The Bourse opened active. Rentes 74f. 50c., and closed easier. Rentes 74f. 40c.

Liverpool, March 3—5 P. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and closed flat. Middling Uplands opened at 11¼d.@11⅜d. and closed at 11¼d.; Middling Orleans opened at 11½d. and closed at 11⅜d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 9s.@9s. 1d. ℔ cental for California White. Provisions—Pork quiet. Naval Stores—The market is quiet.

London, March 3—11 A. M.—Sugar quiet both on the spot and afloat. Calcutta Linseed quiet. Turpentine firmer, but unchanged.

Antwerp, March 3.—Petroleum opened and closed quiet at 59¼f.

Havre, March 3.—Cotton—The market opened heavy; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 136f.; Low Middlings, afloat, 133f. ℔ cwt.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, March 3.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—No. 1 quiet at 87½c.; No. 2 closed 78¾c.@78⅞c.; in the afternoon unsteady at 78⅛c.@78⅜c., cash. Corn firm and scarce; No. 2, 70c.@70¼c.; in the afternoon steady and unchanged. Oats quiet, sellers of No. 2 at 38c. Rye firmer; No. 2, 67c.@67½c. Barley dull and nominal. Highwines firm and inactive at 95c.@95c. Mess Pork in fair demand at $26@$26 12½, cash; $26 25 seller April. Lard steady at 14c. Meats quiet; closed at 9½c. for Dry-salted Shoulders; 12⅛c.@12¼c. for Rough Sides; 13½c.@13¾c., Short Rib Middles, loose. Hams quiet and steady; Green, 13c. Dressed Hogs quiet and firmer at $10 25@$10 50. Live Hogs active at $8 30@$9 for Common to Choice; $9 10@$9 30 for Extra. Cattle, $5@$7 45 for Fair Cows to Extra Steers. Receipts—7,500 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 bushels Barley, 7,500 Hogs. Shipments—7,500 bbls. Flour, 8,600 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Oats, 2,500 Hogs.

St. Louis, March 3.—Tobacco active and unchanged. Cotton dull at 22c. Flour firm for low grades, and advanced 25c. on Double and Treble Extras; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extra, $4 60@$4 85. Wheat steady; No. 2 Spring, inspected, 88c.; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 02@$1 03; Choice, $1 12½@$1 20; Choice White, $1 20@$1 25. Corn dull at 74c.@77c. for Yellow, 78c.@84c. for Prime to fancy White. Oats dull at 48c.@50c. Barley quiet at $1 for prime Minnesota. Rye dull at 80c. Whisky firm at 94c.@95c. Pork quiet at $27@$27 50. Dry-salted Meats—Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c.@15c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 12c.@12¼c.; Clear Ribs, 15¾c.@16c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c.@16½c. Lard nominal. Cattle steady at $4@$5 50 for fair to prime; $6@$7 for choice to extra. Live Hogs, $8@$9 50. Receipts—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 3,200 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels.

Buffalo, March 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,462 head; the market was dull and ½c. lower than last week; sales 400 head, at 8¼c. for premium; 7¾c.@7⅞c. for extra; 7⅛c.@7½c. for good; 6¾c.@7c. for fair; 5¾c.@6¼c. for ordinary to medium, and 5c.@6c. for stockers, closing very bad. Milch Cows—Receipts, 180 head; there was a good demand; sales at $40@$55. Hogs dull at yesterday's quotations. Sheep dull and inactive; buyers and sellers are apart. Flour dull; sales 100 bbls. at $6 for Amber, and $6 75 for White. Wheat neglected. New Corn firmer; sales four cars Ohio at 70c.@75½c. on the track; one car old Western at 85c., in store. Oats, Rye and Barley are unchanged. Pork dull at $28 50. Lard dull at [illegible]. Highwines nominal at 95c. for retail trade. Seeds flat.

Oswego, March 3.—Flour in better demand under the recent decline in freights; sales, 800 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White, and $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 20. Corn quiet at $1 02. Barley held at $1 for up Lake Canada. Cornmeal, $2 25 for bolted and $2 15 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. Millfeed in good demand; Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $22@$25; Middlings, $30@$32 ℔ ton, as to quality. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, [illegible]; to New-York, [illegible]; to Albany, [illegible].

Cincinnati, March 3.—Flour dull; [illegible]. Wheat [illegible]. Oats dull at 48c.@53c. Rye dull at 80c.@85c. Barley dull; Spring, 90c.@$1; $1 05@$1 10 for Winter. Cotton dull with a light demand; Middling, 22c. Tobacco steady and in fair demand; sales 69 hhds. Whisky steady at 94c.@95c., the latter in iron bound. Mess Pork dull at $27, with no buyers early; sales 400 bbls. at $27. Bulk Meats dull at 10c. for Shoulders; 14c.@14½c. for Sides; but little done. Bacon dull at 15½c.@15¾c. for Sides. Lard dull and nominally 14c.@15c. Sugar-cured Hams 17c.@18c. Exchange steady, at 1-10 off buying.

Louisville, March 3.—Tobacco active; sales [illegible]. Middling, 21½c. Flour quiet at [illegible]. Wheat [illegible]. Corn steady at [illegible]. Oats steady at $1 10@$1 20. Rye quiet at [illegible]. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $27 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c.; [illegible] Sides, 15c. Lard—[illegible]; Clear Ribs, 14½c.; [illegible] Fancy Sugar-cured, Tierces, 16c. Keg, 17c. [illegible] Whisky firm at 93c.

New-Orleans, March 3.—Flour firm at $5 50@$[illegible]. Corn firm at $1 15@$1 17½. Oats, 67c. Hay—Western, [illegible]; New-York, [illegible]. Pork dull at $28 87½@$29. Bacon, 13¼c.@17¼c. Hams, [illegible]. Lard, 16c.@18¼c. Sugar dull; prime, 11c.@11½c. Molasses—Prime, 72½c.@75c. Whisky [illegible]. Coffee unchanged. Gold, 115⅜. New-York Sight Exchange, par. Sterling Exchange, 124½.

Albany, March 3.—Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; choice White Genesee, in bag lots, $1 58. Rye higher; small sales at 91½c. for State. Corn quiet; sales of a bag lot New Sound Yellow at $1. Small sales of No. 2 Canada West Barley at $1 10. Oats firmer; small sales of State at 60c., in the elevator.

Baltimore, March 3.—Cotton weak; Middling, 22½c. Flour active and firm for low grades; prices unchanged. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania Red, $1 28. Corn scarce; White, 94c.@96c.; Yellow, 92c.@93c. Oats, 54c. Rye dull and unchanged. Provisions firmer but unchanged. Whisky flat at $1@$1 01.

Galveston, Texas, March 2.—Cotton—Net receipts, 1,791 bales, (total;) exports, to Great Britain, 3,053 bales; coastwise, 1,474 bales; sales, 1,150 bales; stock, 46,397 bales; market very dull and unsettled, and accurate quotations cannot be given; Good Ordinary, 19c.@19¼c.

Memphis, March 3.—Cotton nominally 22c.; receipts, 1,124 bales; exports, 2,826 bales. Flour dull at $5. Corn scarce at 92c.@93c. Oats quiet at 65c. Lard dull at 15c.@17c. Pork steady at $28 50@$29. Bacon—Shoulders, 13c.; Sides, 16c.@17c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Sides, 14¼c.@15¼c.

Toledo, March 3.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 2 Red held $1 07; buyers offer $1 06. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,200 bbls. Flour, 1,500 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn.

Milwaukee, March 3.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady at 87c. for No. 1; 81c. for No. 2. Oats firm at 40c. for No. 2. Corn unchanged. Rye unchanged. Barley quiet at 55c. Dressed Hogs unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour.

Charleston, S. C., March 3.—Cotton easier and in good demand; Middling, 22c.; total receipts, 2,408 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 22,929 bales; receipts to-day, 625 bales; not before counted, 1,723 bales; total, 2,348 bales, to be added to stock.

Norfolk, Va., March 3.—Cotton dull and heavy, but holders, to effect sales, seem unwilling to make concessions; Low Middling, 20¾c.@21c.; receipts, 221 bales; exports, coastwise, 200 bales; sales none; stock, 7,269 bales.

New-Orleans, March 3.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 22¼c.@22½c.; net receipts, 2,280 bales; coastwise, 624 bales; total, 2,904 bales; exports to Liverpool, 5,822 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 254,092 bales.

Mobile, Ala., March 3.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 21¼c.@21½c.; receipts, 406 bales; exports, coastwise, 177 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 74,201 bales.

Savannah, Ga., March 3.—Cotton in moderate demand; prices have declined; Middling, 21¼c.; receipts, 1,144 bales; exports, coastwise, 43 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 62,865 bales.

San Francisco, March 3.—Flour dull, with a slight decline on Superfine grades. Wheat—No sales reported; extreme quotations, $1 35@$1 65. Legal Tenders, 87¼.

Boston, March 3.—Cotton dull and prices nominal; Middling, 23¼c; net receipts, 380 bales; coastwise, 1,290 bales; total, 1,670 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 11,000 bales.

Galveston, March 3.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 19c.; receipts, 1,895 bales; exports, coastwise, 153 bales; sales, 1,050 bales; stock, 48,159 bales.

Augusta, Ga., March 3.—Cotton—Market quiet and firm at lower rates; sales, 342 bales; receipts, 570 bales; Middling, 20¾c.@21c.

Detroit, March 3.—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn, 72c. Oats, 47c. Barley, $1 70 ℔ cental.

Cleveland, March 3.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Corn—New held at 76c.@77c. Oats held at 47c.

[Advertisement.]

Anticipatory.—Knox, the Hatter, is plunged in thought. He is absorbed, apparently, with some matter of deep importance. His mind is outside of stocks, and events of current interest. Why is this thus? We shrewdly guess he is engaged in the fabrication of his Spring style of gentlemen's Hat, and intends to make it a "stunner," to the delight of his patrons, and the mortification of his trade rivals. We shall see. Meanwhile business continues active at his well-known store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 3—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Cloudy	39
Halifax	N. W.	Clear	36
Portland	N. W	Clear	20
Boston	N. W.	Clear	28
New-York	N. W.	Clear	26
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	29
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	27
Washington	N. W.	Clear	29
Fortress Monroe	N.	Clear	38
Richmond	N.	Clear	32
Charleston	N. N. W.	Clear	47
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	44
Buffalo	S. E.	Clear	17
Pittsburg	W.	Cloudy	25
Chicago	S. E.	Cloudy	36
Louisville	N. E.	Cloudy	32
Mobile	E.	Hazy	50
New-Orleans	E.	Clear	67
Key West	E.	Clear	71
Havana	S. E.	Clear	72

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Union	March 5	New-York	Bremen.
St. Laurent	March 5	New-York	Havre.
Erin	March 5	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	March 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	March 5	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR ASPINWALL.

Hy. Chauncey	March 5	New-York	Aspinwall.

Foreign Mails Close at Post Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Union*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:40 P. M. For Aspinwall, Panama, and South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Henry Chauncey*, at 10:30 A. M. For France, *via* Brest and Havre, by the *St. Laurent*, at 6 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 A. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

March 3—*In steamship Aleppo, for Liverpool.*—B. Kennon, C. C. Long, S. F. Cameron, F. A. Gans, W. S. Loughborough, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, Rev. and Mrs. E. L. Clark.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 30 | Sun sets..... 5 55 | Moon sets.. 8 14
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 15 | Gov. Island 10 04 | Hell Gate..11 26

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Aleppo, (Br.,) Brown, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Eagle, Greene, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Fah Kee, Steele, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) J. N. Harvey; Fairbanks, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., Jas. Hand; W. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., Jas. Hand; H. Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Tennessee, Chichester, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Washington, Wallace, Newbern, Thomas, Holmes & Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship General McClellan, Williams, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Ursell, (N. G.,) Siebold, Stettin, via Philadelphia, Funch, Edye & Co.; Prometheus, (N. G.,) Bradhering, Stettin, via Philadelphia, Funch, Edye & Co.; Dora, (N. G.,) Braun, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Armenia, Harding, Smyrna, via Malta, W. J. Russell & Bros.; Victor, Wass, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Ellen Stevens, Howe, Matanzas, Stevens & Soule; Lucy Frances, Upton, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Harry Virden, Collins, Cardenas, James E. Elwell.

Schrs. Louis A. Van Brunt, Tucker, Caibarien, Van Brunt & Slaght; Charlotte Brown, Robbins, [illegible], N. P. & J. Wenberg; Moody, Weaver, Philadelphia; Wm. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Rockingham, Nickerson, Port-au-Prince, Lunt Bros.; Wave Crest, Davis, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Sarah Fish, Thompson, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Katie Ranger, Martin, Wilmington, N. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Tookalita, Hodsdon, Wiscasset, Hezekiah P. Brown & Co.; River Queen, Robinson, Gloucester, E. Crowell; O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship David Crockett, Burgess, [illegible], with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. [illegible] the Bar.

Schr. Lady Adams, Evans, Elizabethport for New-Haven.

Schr. J. Raymond, Anderson, [illegible] Lyme.

Schr. Randolph, Steelman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Magnolia, McLaughlin, Norfolk, Va., with railroad ties to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. S. N. Smith, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. Sarah Blake, Blake, Dighton.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, Northport.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Vandusen, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Dyer, Eldridge, New-Haven.

Schr. Thames, Rhodes, New-Haven.

Schr. James, Selsey, New-Haven.

Schr. Pointer, Nichols, Providence.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Antecedent, Pendleton, New-Haven.

Schr. Geo. A. Rose, Rice, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Connecticut, Staples, Providence.

Schr. Flora, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. S. Page, Jones, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Mariner, McGinnis, Greenwich.

WIND—At sunset, moderate, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Ocean Queen, for Copenhagen; Aleppo, for Liverpool; Eagle, for Havana; Tennessee, for Charleston; Saratoga, for Richmond; Fah Kee, for Bermuda; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; ship Queen of the East, for Anjier; bark Caroline, for Havre, and anchored at Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

Boston, March 3.—Arr. schr. Edith, from Mobile; brig R. B. Gove, from New-Orleans; schrs. Kate Carleton, from Cardenas; A. L. Butler, from Magua.

Sld. steamship Marathon, for New-York.

Charleston, S. C., March 3.—Arr. schrs. My Rover, from New-York; L. A. Beattey, from New-York; W. F. Garrison, from Philadelphia.

Sld. Br. steamer Lumsden, for Liverpool; steamer South Carolina, for New-York.

Fortress Monroe, Va., March 3.—Arr. brig Nellie Moore, Matanzas, for Baltimore.

Passed out—Bark Agnes, for Rio; Kate Covert, for Liverpool; brig Dudley, for River La Platte; Annie Ingraham, for Rio Grande; bark Gustave Adolf, for Belfast.

Holmes' Hole, March 1, A. M.—Arr. brig Constantine, San Domingo City, via Tarpaulin Cove, (where she was ashore,) for Boston; schr. A. Denike, (of New-York,) Galveston 20 ds., for Boston.

Passed by—Schr. Alfred Keen, Satilla Mills, Ga., for Rockland, Me.

Sld. brig R. B. Gove; schrs. Adele Trudell, Judge Lowe, R. W. Tull, General Banks, Osseo, (Br.,) and Mary Weaver.

P. M.—Arr. brig Addie Hale, (of Portland,) Cardenas 12 ds., for Boston; reports spoke Feb. 23, lat. 33 12, lon. 77 32, bark Warren White, (of Boston,) from Sagua for ——; Feb. 27, lat. 38 02, lon. 73 30, signalled bark Mary A. Way.

Also arr. schrs. Prairie Bird, (Br.,) Havana 14 ds., for Boston; Lucy Ames, Savannah 6 ds., for Boston; Charles Amery, Jacksonville 14 ds., for do.; Wm. S. Baker, Baltimore, for do.; Ann S. Brown, Boston, for Philadelphia; George S. Adams, do., for Baltimore; Freddie Walter, Norfolk, for Portland.

Passed by—Brig Minnie Traub, Matanzas, for Portland.

2d, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Clara Davidson and Maggie Van Dusen, Philadelphia, for Lynn; E. G. Irwin, George Nevenger, and Elvie Davis, do., for Boston; Ella Brown, Darien 7 ds., for do.; H. L. Slaght, South Amboy, for do.; P. L. Whiton, Boston, for New-York; S. E. Nightingale, New-York, for Eastport; R. K. Vaughan, Newcastle, Del., for Salem; Hiawatha, do., for Portland; bark Robert B. Walker, for Boston.

San Francisco, March 3.—Arr. ships Yosemite and Flying Eagle, from New-York.

Cld. bark Kenilworth, for Liverpool, with 24,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. ship Baringa, for Liverpool; bark Sarah, for McKean's Island, via Honolulu.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Hickory, Captain Allen, from Hoboken, with a cargo of pig iron for the Atlantic Dock, while coming down the North River, was struck by a squall and capsized just above Bedloe's Island. There were on board at the time, the Captain and 3 men, one of whom, Samuel Martin, had his arm broken in three places by the pig iron falling on him. She is owned by E. D. Smith, Samuel Martin, and the Captain, of Hoboken. The crew were rescued by the steamer Rattler, and landed in this City.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Marine Disaster.

Bremen, March 3.—The bark Lelia M. Long, yesterday reported ashore in the Weser, has got afloat with loss of rudder and anchor.

IN ANTICIPATION OF REMOVAL TO OUR NEW BUILDING ON UNION-SQUARE, WE OFFER OUR CHOICE STOCK OF

Real Bronze Gas Fixtures, Chandelier Brackets, Reading Lights, Newel Lights, &c.,

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. ALSO, SELECTIONS FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS OF IMITATION BRONZE GAS FIXTURES, AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS FIXTURES, TO SUIT FURNISHING AND DECORATIONS AS HERETOFORE.

TIFFANY & CO.,
550 and 552 Broadway.

1870. **GOLD PAR.** 1870.

J. M. VARIAN & SON
Are now Selling the Balance of their Winter Stock of Clothing
BELOW COST.

AIR LINE BONDS

CONNECTICUT INVESTORS

will find the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN and WILLIMANTIC R. R. Co. *the most desirable form of investment now offered in the market.*

The Bonds *are exempt from every form of State or local taxation, and from the U. S. Income Tax.*

The average saving thus made will amount to *two and one-half per cent.*, which, added to the interest received, makes them equal to a bond paying *nine and one-half per cent.*, and this rate of income *is not affected by a decline in gold.*

The Bonds are issued *only* as the work progresses, and for but *one-half of the actual cash expenditures* on the road. They are secured by a *first mortgage* on *all the property* of the Company, of whatever kind. The State of Connecticut is made *trustee* for the bondholders, and *every bond* must be issued from the office of, and be countersigned by, the *Comptroller*. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, are Coupon or Registered, have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New-York. The bonds are offered at par and interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune, Dec. 23, 1869.*

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

1,000 CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES from $4 to $25, by LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 478 Broadway, New-York. Carriages made to order and repaired.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 1, 1870.

On and after this date, all foreign merchandise landed under general order from the Cunard, Bremen and Hamburg lines of steamers, discharging at Jersey City and at Hoboken, will be sent to Bonded Warehouses Nos. 311 and 313 West-st.

M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.